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REUNION.

OLD AND NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIANS.

Adjourned Meeting of the General Assemblies.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Almost Unanimous Vote for Reunion by the New School Presbyterians.

EDUCATIONAL DIFFICULTIES ADJUSTED.

Report on the Subject of Amusements.

JOINT PRAYER MEETING IN THE THIRD CHURCH.

THE REFORMED AND UNITED PRESBYTERIANS.

Meeting of Joint Committee.

BASIS OF UNION DISCUSSED.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

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Pursuant to action taken at New York in May last, the General Assemblies of the Old and New School Presbyterian Churches convened in this city on Wednesday, for the purpose, mainly, of finding and declaring the result of the vote on the Basis of Union overtured to the Presbyteries of the respective bodies, and, if found to have been approved by two-thirds thereof, to take action accordingly, by arranging for the meeting of the General Assembly of the United Church in May of next year.

We give in full the proceedings of each body.

The Joint Committee of the Reformed and United Presbyterian Churches also assembled and considered a basis for the organic union of those bodies. The proceedings of this Committee we also present in detail.

OLD SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

The Old School Assembly convened according to adjournment, in the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street, [Rev. S. F. Scovel's,] yesterday morning. At the appointed hour the auditorium was filled with the Commissioners, nearly every Presbytery being represented with a full Board, while the galleries were crowded with an array of spectators, ladies and gentlemen, who seemed to manifest great interest in the proceedings.

The Assembly was called to order at eleven o'clock by the Rev. M. W. Jacobus, Moderator, who opened the exercises with prayer.

Calling the roll was then announced in order.

Senator Charles C. Drake, of Missouri, objected to the calling of the roll, as a waste of valuable time. The Assembly had not a moment to waste in such useless proceedings. It was not customary in other legislative bodies to call the roll on similar occasions, and he thought it could easily be dispensed with. He therefore moved that the calling of the roll be dispensed with.

The motion was put and lost.

Dr. Blackwood, of Philadelphia, called the attention of the Assembly to a matter which he thought was now first in order. It was well known that the venerable Dr. Spring, of New York, had been appointed one of the Commissioners from that place, but owing to feebleness he was unable to attend. His Presbytery had appointed an alternate, whom it would be the duty of the Assembly to accept, before he could take a seat among them, and thus complete the representation from that Presbytery.

The Chairman stated that the Committee on Commissions would attend to all such matters.

The roll was then called over by Presbyteries, by the Secretary, Dr. Rogers, of New Jersey.

DEVOTIONAL SERVICES.

The Moderator stated that according to custom a half hour would be spent in devotional exercises.

Dr. Watterbury, of Vermont, suggested that the Assembly rise and sing the Long Metre Doxology,

Praise God from whom all blessings flow.
Praise Him all creatures here below.
Praise Him above ye heavenly host
Praise Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

The suggestion was agreed to and the Assembly joined in singing with much spirit the designated offering of praise.

The Moderator then read a Scripture selection, which was followed with prayer by the Rev. Dr Watterbury.

The Assembly then sang the 100th Psalm, commencing:

Before Jehovah's awful throne
Ye nations bow with sacred joy;
Know that the Lord is God alone;
He can create, and He destroy.

Mr. Robert Carter led in fervent prayer, followed by the singing of the 102d Psalm, commencing:

Let Zion and her sons rejoice,
Behold, the promises, hour.

The Rev. Dr. Blackwood, of New Jersey, followed with an impressive petition to the throne of Grace, which concluded the devotional exercises.

ADMISSION OF ALTERNATES.

Dr. Schenck, of New Jersey, now presented, in order, the report of the Committee on Commissions, stating that the commissions of a number of alternates for principals at the last meeting had been received, but as the matter was one of great importance, the committee offered no opinion.

Elder Day, of New York, said he had a resolution presented from the Clerk of the sister Assembly, meeting in the Third Presbyterian Church. That body desired to act in accordance and in unison with the Assembly of the Old School in reference to the admission of new members. The resolution was read. It provided for the appointment of a committee of three from each body, to act in conjunction upon all questions arising from proposed changes, by substitution or otherwise, in the membership of these bodies at this session.

Rev. Dr. Musgrave thought it would be better for each Assembly to settle such matters for themselves. This was not a new Assembly, and no alternates save those sitting in the last Assembly could be admitted without incurring legal risk. It was simply an adjourned meeting of an old body. He thought it better that only the alternates, reported by the Committee as sitting in the last Assembly, should be received, and therefore so moved.

A Commissioner said he was in sympathy with the idea of Dr. Musgrave, but was afraid that it might lead to complications.

Dr. Musgrave said, he had been cautioned in the matter to act strictly in a legal manner, to be especially guarded. The Assembly must not be changed, as it undoubtedly would be by the admission of new Commissioners or alternates, elected only for this one session. This was what he aimed at in the matter. If they so acted, then the New School Assembly would doubtless concur, appreciating the situation.

Some further remarks were made in reference to the matter after which the motion, allowing alternates to take the place of absent principals, and principals to take the place of absent alternates, was unanimously carried.

The object of the motion was to admit none by the Assembly, but those chosen *before* the meeting at New York.

Elder Day was instructed to report this action to the other Assembly, explain to them the position assumed, and extend fraternal greeting and courtesy.

Dr. Schenck then read over the list of alternates who were admitted as members of the Assembly.

Dr. Musgrave offered a resolution that all matters requiring a concurrent action of the two Assemblies be referred to the Committee of Conference, for reporting to the Assembly. Adopted.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

Senator Charles C. Drake, of Missouri, said the Committee appointed to investigate matters connected with the North-western Theological Seminary at Chicago were ready to report, and desired to know when it should be presented.

Dr. Hall stated the Committee on the Danville Seminary were also ready to report.

Dr. Musgrave moved that this be made the first order of the day for the afternoon session, commencing at three o'clock.

Senator Drake asked what time the Assembly wished to meet in the afternoon.

The Secretary read the minutes of the preceding meeting of the Assembly, showing that it held daily sessions from nine to one and a half A. M., and two and a half to five P. M.

Senator Drake insisted that he could read his report in a short time and before adjournment.

Dr. Musgrave withdrew his motion and the paper was read, as follows:

PRESBYTERIAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF THE NORTHWEST.

The Select Committee, to whom were referred the majority and minority reports of the Assembly's Committee on Theological Seminaries in relation to the Theological Seminary of the Northwest at Chicago, with instructions to "consider all the matters therein set forth, and investigate the same, and all other matters of controversy in regard to said Seminary, and report upon the same at the adjourned session of this General Assembly in November," have performed the duty of investigation devolved upon them, and beg leave to submit to the General Assembly the following

REPORT.

On the 18th of September last the Chairman of the Committee gave public notice in the *Presbyterian* of Philadelphia that the Committee would "meet at the Tremont House, in Chicago, on Monday, October 25th, 1869, at 10 A. M., when and where all parties would be heard," and a request was subjoined to this notice for the publication of the *Presbyter, Presbyterian Banner*, and *Western Presbyterian*, which request was understood to have been complied with by those papers.

In pursuance of this notice the Committee convened at the time and place designated, all the members being present, and proceeded with the investigation, nine days being occupied therewith, and all parties concerned being fully heard.

After having heard all the evidence in the case, the Committee determined it to be their duty to make an effort to secure an amicable adjustment of the difficulty. They therefore agreed upon the following resolutions, (Messrs. Musgrave and Backus,) to undertake this delicate duty. The efforts, we are happy to say, proved successful by the great mercy of our Lord, and the following are the terms of the adjustment signed by all parties, the original copy of which, signed by a representative of each party in the presence and with the concurrence of all, is herewith submitted to the Assembly:

The parties to the controversy in regard to the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest, have agreed to this amicable adjustment, viz:

1. That 'by-gones shall be by-gones,' that further controversy respecting past issues to be instituted in any and all courts shall cordially unite in efforts to promote the prosperity of the Institution in the field of usefulness now about to widen so greatly before it.

2. That on the one hand, Dr. Lord shall retain the chair of Theology to which he has been assigned by the General Assembly, and that on the other hand, the General Assembly will order the release of Mr. McCormick from the fourth instalment of his bond, and that the instalments of the endowment already paid shall be regarded as a fulfilment of his entire obligations.

3. That the three Trustees last elected shall resign, and their places shall be supplied by others not unacceptable to either party.

4. That hereafter all the friends and patrons of the Seminary shall have a proper share in the management of the Institution, and, as far as practicable, all the Synods particularly connected shall be duly represented, it being understood that those friends of the Seminary who have not yet contributed towards its endowment, shall make prompt and earnest efforts to raise for it the sum of at least twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000).

Signed on behalf of the parties respectively represent, on this third day of November, A. D., 1869.

[Signed] D. C. MARQUIS,
H. E. SPAFFORD.

In presenting this gratifying result to the Assembly, with devout acknowledgments to the Divine Grace which has given it to us, the Committee deem it to be incumbent upon them to accompany it with the following explanations and suggestions.

Upon considering the reports referred to them, the Committee perceived that the matters of controversy in regard to the Seminary were largely, if not wholly, connected with the donation of an hundred thousand dollars tendered by Cyrus H. McCormick, Esq., of Chicago, to the General Assembly of 1859; three-fourths of which sum Mr. McCormick has paid, but the remainder of which he declined to pay, for reasons assigned by him as sufficient in his judgment to justify his so doing. Mr McCormick being thus prominently identified with the controversies in question, the Committee deemed it proper, in the outset, to give him an opportunity to lay before them a statement of his views of the case. His statement of his views of the case. His statement consequently laid before the Committee a pamphlet which he had caused to be printed and published some months ago, as containing his statement of the Seminary difficulties, so far as then he deemed it advisable to make any, reserving the privilege of making further statements, which was assented to by the Committee. A copy of that pamphlet is among the documents accompanying this report.

The majority of the Board of Directors were represented by three of their number, H. E. Spafford and John Woodbridge, Esqs., and Rev. R. G. Thompson, and the minority by Revs. D. C. Marquis and D. X. Junkin, D. D., and Henry E. Miller, Esq.

In opening the case on the part of the minority, Mr. Marquis presented a paper containing their allegations against the majority and against Dr. Lord, and the evidence on both sides mainly referred to those allegations.

An examination of Mr. McCormick's pamphlet and of this paper of the minority will at once disclose how large a portion of the controversies, in connection with the Seminary, consists of charges affecting Dr. Lord, as he stands in a peculiar relation to the General Assembly and the Presbyterian Church, being their appointed teacher of Theology in this Seminary, and as therefore the whole Church is directly concerned in his character and standing, and as up to the time when these charges transpired he was believed to be without reproach as a minister and as a man, and as a Professor, the committee deem it to be incumbent on them to say in explanation of the adjustment relative to this point that Dr. Lord's character has not been essentially affected by any testimony adduced before them. On the contrary, it became evident that he has so far the confidence and affectionate regards of the larger part of the friends of the Seminary in the northwest as to render it proper to act in respect to him as suggested by the adjustment.

While, in common with a large portion of the Church, we cannot but regret the unhappy asperities which have characterized this controversy, we believe there will be a general and devout thankfulness at the announcement that "by-gones are to be by gones," and that "no further controversy, respecting past issues, is to be indulged in," and that "all are to unite cordially in efforts to promote the prosperity of the institution. Much of the evils regretted have doubtless been owing to misunderstandings, aggravated by times of fearful excitement, and something of them (we fear) must be charged to that "bitterness and wrath, and anger, and clamor, and evil speaking," which the Apostle exhorts against, and which our brethren have resolved to "put away," with the Christian purpose (we hope and will believe) of being "kind one to another, tender hearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven" us.

In reference to the 2d article of the adjustment in its relation to Mr. McCormick's endowment, the Committee recall to mind that, when in 1859 he made his munificent offer to the Church, it is historically true that he and the great majority of that Assembly were agreed as to the impropriety of agitating the Slavery question in the judicatories of the Church, and that Dr. Rice's then election to the chair of Theology, (according to the known wishes of Mr. McCormick, did seem to authorize him to expect, as a result of his endowment, that those views would prevail in the teachings of the Seminary. Indeed we are justified in believing that had it been indicated that the opposite views would prevail in those teachings, Mr. McCormick would probably not have consented to the endowment. Upon these hypotheses the Committee concede that there was in the acceptance of Mr. McCormick's offer, by the General Assembly, a tacit understanding on that subject to that effect, which in Christian honor should be as binding on both parties as if expressed in formal terms.

While the condition of things continued in the church and the country, which existed when Mr. McCormick made and the Assembly accepted his offer, he might justly complain of breach of faith on the part of the church, if through the subsequent election of Professors in the Seminary it departed from the understanding which both he and the Assembly had when the corps of Professors was elected in 1859, causing thereby the prevalence in the Seminary of opposite views to those which it was *then* the understanding of both parties should prevail in those teachings. Had that condition of things so continued, the committee are impressed with the conviction that there would have been up to this time probably no change in the attitude of the General Assembly on this ground, and therefore no occasion for complaint on Mr. McCormick's part. But since 1859 a change has come over the church and the country in these respects, a great and wonderful change, such as no man in the church, North or South, a few years ago, had any premonition of then, and which, hardly less in the church than in the state, has revolutionized institutions and opinions. It is necessary to inquire what effect that change has had upon the relations of Mr. McCormick and the General Assembly to each other in connection with the Seminary.

So far as the legal obligation of his bond is concerned, the Committee, with the light before them, see nothing in the wording of the clauses and sections of the bond, which can operate as a discharge from its binding force in the eye of the law. The offer of endowment was made upon certain conditions, which the bond declares to have been complied with by the General Assembly; and it is not in Mr. McCormick's power to invalidate the bond in law, because of any supposed change in the attitude of the Assembly in reference to matters outside of the bond itself.

But we do not feel ourselves, as Christian men, at liberty to look only at the legal aspects of the case. There are other views which we, as Christians, cannot afford to overlook. In all this controversy the fair fame of our beloved Church must be without a breath of tarnish, real or supposed, and we must be right in strict conscience, as well as in strict law. We cannot affirm that the present attitude of the Church now is not what it was in 1859, on the subject referred to. We must recognize in the events of the past nine years a Divine Providence, which has materially modified the position and influence of the Church upon these questions, and it is a pleasure to be able to say that Mr. McCormick professes to recognize and acquiesce in this changed aspect of affairs.

That Mr. McCormick should have desired, and should desire, the endorsement felt himself entitled to, much influence in the affairs of the Institution, we suppose to be natural, if not commendable. That it was equally for the Directors and Trustees of the Seminary, and even for the Church at large, to allow him a greater measure of influence than to one not standing in his relation to it, we do not hesitate to admit. Nay, we go further, and say that upon every ground such greater measure of influence should have been accorded him, not only up to a certain point. It never could be allowed to assume the character of control. The Church never can, never will abdicate its right to determine all questions and meet all responsibilities involved in its trust from its Lord.

We understand Mr. McCormick, in his interview with our sub-committee, so to explain the claims made as to this in his pamphlet, (which by some have been differently interpreted,) that he asks of the professors of the Theological Seminary at Chicago no preferences in their instructions at variance with the duties and rights of the Assembly. A courteous consideration for his preferences all would cheerfully yield as his due, and we fully accord to him that; so far as we could ascertain from the testimony, aside from the claims in his pamphlet alluded to, which he explains to be only a desire for the fulfillment of the tacit understanding of 1859, he has neither endeavored nor desired more than such courteous consideration."

And inasmuch as the Assembly of 1867 was induced to transfer Dr. Lord to the chair of Theology, against the known wishes of Mr. McCormick, while it can not be conceded that he may prevent what the Assembly resolves to be proper and expedient, we do nevertheless concede that it will be honorable and right for the Assembly to accept and order the modification of Mr. McCormick's obligations suggested by the adjustment, recognizing in justice and gratitude that the endowment even then will have been munificent, and that the other property of the institution, prospectively so large, is greatly, if not entirely, the effect of his liberality.

In regard to the third article of the adjustment the Committee beg leave to say that it is only right to have it understood, of the trustees displaced by the late changes in that Board, that nothing appeared in evidence before us to inculpate their fidelity or their competence; that on the contrary it was insisted by all parties before the Committee, that no gentlemen in Chicago hold a higher position for integrity and excellence of christian character. We also testify that it is highly honorable and worthy of the respect of the church, that for the sake of this amicable adjustment the three last elected trustees have consented to resign.

In explanation of the fourth and last article of the adjustment, we ask the liberty to say, in the first place, it is greater to be desired that the General Assembly should so carefully perform its duty in the election of Directors of all our Seminaries as to secure a proper interest and co-operation from all who ought to be concerned in them, and that in the selection of officers of its institutions it should avoid any suspicion such as some have entertained in connection with the affairs of this Seminary, of being influenced by political preferences, or by any tests other than those recognized in the Constitution of the Church; and in the second place, we say that inasmuch as the course of events has brought into the circle of the friends of this Seminary some who, under its original arrangements, chose to be left out, it is certainly the privilege and duty of these "new friends" to recognize their responsibility, and either to discharge their part honorably in regard to its pecuniary wants, or relinquish to those who will the direction of its affairs, subject to the rules and settled control of the General Assembly.

The Assembly will be gratified to know that at the close of our negotiations the adjustment appeared to be cordially concurred in by all present, the oldest member of the Committee, after a few words of fraternal counsel to the parties in the buried controversy, led us all in reverent thanksgiving and prayer to the Throne of Grace, and in a fervent outburst we sang the Doxology, and loving, lovingly, hopefully concluded our work.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

O. D. DRAKE, Chairman.
J. TRUMBULL BACKUS,
E. R. CRAVEN,
McD. McCORD,
G. W. MUSGROVE.

After the reading of the report, Senator Drake offered a resolution that the Board of Trustees of the Institute be instructed to sign a bond releasing Cyrus H. McCormick, Esq., from payment of $25,000, being his part of the endowment of the Institute.

Rev. Mr. Plumley objected to the sentence in the report, referring to past jealousies and bitterness, and thought it should be eliminated. He cordially approved the remainder, but moved to strike this sentence out. Lost.

The report and resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

On motion, the report of the Committee on the Danville Seminary was made the order of the day for the afternoon session.

The case of the Rev. Mr. Taylor, a Commissioner of the last Assembly, was referred, by request, to the Committee on Elections, an alternate having been appointed in his stead by reason of the improbability of his being able to attend.

Adjourned till 2½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Assembly was again called to order at two and a half o'clock, and opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Bear, of New York.

Dr. Skinner, of New Jersey, from the Committee on Elections, reported a list of alternates appointed previous to the meeting in May last, and according to the decision of the morning entitled to seats in the Assembly. The Committee also reported an application from a Presbytery in Colorado, but offered no suggestions in the matter, as that matter had been previously settled.

The report was accepted and filed.

VACANCIES TO BE FILLED.

The Rev. Dr. Rodgers presented the following communication:

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8th, 1869.
Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., Moderator of General Assembly.

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, held on the 2d inst., they directed the Recording Secretary to communicate to the adjourned meeting of the General Assembly, to be held at Pittsburgh, Pa., November 10th, the fact that there are now seven vacancies in this Board which must be filled by the Assembly while holding its sessions in the State of Pennsylvania.

Very respectfully,
GEO. H. VAN GELDER,
Recording Secretary.

The Reverend gentleman, after reading the paper, stated that as these vacancies must be filled on Pennsylvania ground, and that as this was the only meeting preceding the meeting of the General Assembly in Philadelphia, it would be necessary to proceed at once to an election to fill the vacancies designated. He, therefore, moved that the resolution be taken up and that nominations be declared in order.

Dr. Bear moved as an amendment that a committee of three be appointed by the Moderator to nominate suitable persons to fill the vacancies, and the Committee to report the same as the order of the day this morning at ten o'clock.

Carried, and Rev. Dr. R. K. Rodgers, Rev. J. H. Knox and Morris Patterson, Esq., appointed.

THE DANVILLE SEMINARY.

The Rev. Dr. Skinner, of New York, presented the report of that day, the following report of the Committee appointed in the matter of the Danville Seminary:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DANVILLE SEMINARY.

The Committee appointed by the Assembly to investigate the affairs of the Theological Seminary at Danville, Kentucky, would respectfully report—That they met in Cincinnati September 14th and organized by the election of Stanley Matthews, Chairman, and T. H. Skinner jr., Secretary. After resolving that the Committee had been placed in the hands of the Committee they proceeded to Louisville, where they examined several of the Directors and Trustees of the institution. On the next day they examined Professors and also continued their investigations. All the Professors, Trustees, Directors, and prominent friends of the Seminary who were accessible, were invited to appear before the Committee. All who came were generally accepted, and all were allowed freely to express their views. The records and accounts of the institution were placed before us, and every avenue of information known to the committee was explored. The utmost desire to bear testimony to the courtesy extended to them without exception by all with whom they came in contact, and to the candor and fullness with which their interrogatories were answered. The subject matter of inquiry will be appropriately divided into several topics, which will now successively receive attention.

I. *The importance of the Seminary.*

The Committee made diligent inquiry as to the condition of our Theological Seminary, in order to ascertain the bearing of the continued existence of the Seminary in the interest of the Church. The universal testimony was to the effect that were the Seminary discontinued, our ministers would be driven to the State, our cause in Kentucky would receive a severe, if not fatal blow. The declarations and Testimony churches now in connection with the Southern Assembly are making vigorous efforts to secure the preëminence. A school has been opened in Danville, manned by teachers either in connection with the Presbyterian Church South, or in strong sympathy with it, that may become a serious rival to our Center College. A Theological department has been organized in the same institution that has already taken away some of the students of our Seminary. Not only is the Church property throughout the State in jeopardy by reason of the decision of the State Courts, but if that decision is not overruled by the Supreme Court of the United States, Center College and even the Seminary itself will be in danger. The Church in Kentucky connected with our Assembly, needs every available external support we can render, to enable it to maintain itself in the field and make progress in this crisis. And no one thing can be named more conducive to this end than the Seminary at Danville, when placed upon a basis commanding the confidence and affection of our branch of the church in the State, by the appointment of a harmonious, able and learned faculty, and the adjustment of the various conflicting interests of the institution. The Committee are, therefore, of the opinion that it is the duty of the General Assembly to do all that is within their power to relieve, uphold and invigorate this "school of the prophets" in its present location.

II. *The want of harmony among the officers of the Institution.*

As this was a matter that vitally concerned the prosperity and usefulness of the Seminary, the Committee gave it a thorough examination and consideration. They declined to enter into the details or merits of any personal controversies, confining their inquiries to these two points: 1st. The fact or the existance of such difficulties, and 2nd, their influence upon the efficiency of the Institution. The Committee examined between twenty and thirty gentlemen on these points, and the testimony was so unanimous and decisive as to leave no doubt in their minds as to the proper recommendations to make to this Assembly. The reorganization of the Faculty was deemed indispensable to the existence of the Institution, as the Senior Professor, Rev. Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, has already resigned his chair, to take effect at the close of the present scholastic year, Dec. 1st, and his resignation has been accepted by the Board of Directors, and as two others, Rev. Dr. Yerkes and Rev. Dr. Landis, have placed their resignations in the hands of your Committee to be presented to the Assembly, it only remains that all professorships be declared vacant by the Assembly.

The way will then be open for the free action of the Assembly in the premises. In these circumstances it is unnecessary to make any further reference to this painful subject.

III. *The Summer Session.*

It will be remembered that in 1867 the Assembly ordered that the time of holding the Session of the Seminary be so altered that it should begin in May and close in November.

After trying the experiment for two years it was the almost universal testimony, we may say, with the exception, perhaps, of the Professors, of all who expressed an opinion on the subject, that the experiment is not a success, and that the efficiency of the Seminary would be greatly promoted by returning to the winter session. In this opinion the Committee concur.

IV. *The expediency of the Professors being members of the Board of Directors and Trustees.*

This formed a prominent subject of examination. The testimony was generally adverse to the custom that has heretofore prevailed in this institution, and the opinion of the Committee is that the Professors should not be members of either board, but may, of course, be present at their Sessions, when invited by them for advice and consultation.

In this particular the Danville Seminary, so far as the Committee are advised, forms an exception to all the other Seminaries of the Church. The reasons for the discontinuance of the practice are too obvious to require enumeration. Its practical results as shown in the difficulties that have existed in this institution demonstrate its injurious tendency.

V. *The Condition of the Finances.*

After a very careful inquiry and an investigation of the books of the Board of Trustees, the committee cannot but express their satisfaction at the admirable management by the Board of the funds of the Seminary during the past nine years of financial difficulty in the Union, and particularly in the State of Kentucky. We do not think it necessary here to report the details of the various investments and incomes. The last report of the Board, published in the minutes of the Assembly, will afford the requisite information. It was the opinion of several of the witnesses that a change might be made in some of the investments, by which, without impairing their security, the annual income might be augmented, and thus a larger margin be gained for contingencies arising from fluctuations in the market value of the property of the institution. The Assembly, in May last, directed that the salaries of the Professors be made $2500 per annum, "provided the income of the Seminary be sufficient to pay the same; and, until the same is sufficient, that said salaries be fixed at $2300; said advance to commence March 1st, 1869." At a meeting of the Board of Trustees in July last, a resolution was adopted fixing the annual salaries of Professors at $2500. Whether this amount, rather than the lower sum named by the Assembly, can be reliably depended upon, is a matter of which the Board are best able to judge. The Committee had some doubts about it; but if the changes above alluded to in the investments are made, there will be no difficulty.

VI. *Presiding Officer of the Faculty.*

The plan of the organization of the Seminary provides that the senior Professor shall be the presiding officer. Considerable difficulty has arisen from the fact that during a portion of the time that the Seminary has been in existence, there was no senior Professor, two of the Professors having been elected on the same day. More recently the seniority of rank of two of the remaining Professors was undetermined on the same ground. The committee think that some other arrangement should be made to preclude the occurrence of difficulties in the future, and will present a plan to that effect, especially in view of the fact that in case of the organization of the faculty as heretofore suggested, there will be no seniority among the Professors.

VII. *Instruction by the Professors.*

In the "plan" of the Seminary it is provided that there shall be four professors in the Seminary, and till the further order of the Assembly the subjects of instruction distributed among them, namely, "there shall be a Professor of Exegetical, Didactic and Polemic Theology; a Professor of Biblical and Ecclesiastical History; a Professor of Church Government and Pastoral Theology; a Professor of Biblical and Oriental Literature.

The Committee are of the opinion that the subject of Exegetical Theology should be taught by the Professor of Biblical and Oriental Literature. The Committee would offer the following resolutions for the consideration of the Assembly:

Resolved, 1st, That the Assembly take a deep interest in the prosperity of the Theological Seminary at Danville, Kentucky, and are of the opinion that the interests of the Presbyterian Church will be greatly promoted by its continuance as a "Seminary of the first class Theological Seminary," in accordance with the original covenant entered into by the General Assembly.

Resolved, 2d. That having been informed of the resignation by Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, D. D., of the Professorship of the Exegetical, Didactic and Polemic Theology, and the acceptance of the same by the Board of Directors of the Seminary, the Assembly desire to place on record their sense of the value of his services Dr. Breckenridge has rendered to the Church in the original establishment of the Seminary, and in the discharge of the duties of his professorship, and they would express the hope, that whilst his days are spared to labor in the vine of the great Head of the Church may employ him, he may continue to be an instrument of signal power and success in the advancement of the Kingdom of God in the land.

Resolved, 3d. That the Board of Directors having accepted the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, and this Assembly having received the resignations of the Revs. Yerkes and West, and it being in the judgment of this Assembly expedient that the complete organization of the faculty should be affected without delay, this Assembly, for the reasons named in the second topic of the report of the Committee, do hereby declare all the chairs of all the professorships of the Danville Theological School to be vacant and that they will at the present session of the Assembly proceed to the election of four professors to fill the same.

Resolved, 4th. That the Assembly do gratefully recognize the able and efficient manner in which Doctors Yerkes, Landis and West have severally discharged the duties of their professorships.

Resolved, 5th. That the subject of Biblical Exegesis be transferred from the chair of Didactic and Polemic Theology to that of Biblical and Oriental Literature, and that the subjects of instruction hereafter, in this chair, be entitled Biblical Literature and Exegetical Theology.

Resolved, 6th. That the Board of Directors are hereby instructed to establish a permanent term for the exercises of the Seminary, beginning in the month of September and closing in the month of April or May, so as to conform, as nearly as possible, their sessions to those of the other Seminaries of the Church; and they are hereby advised, if in their judgment it be deemed expedient, to make arrangements for a session during the year 1870, within the months of February and June inclusive, so as to give to the students who may desire it, the advantage of a third session without waiting till the autumn to commence their studies.

The speaker was interrupted by Dr. Musgrave, who said that there would be a resolution of like import introduced by Dr. Fisher in the Assembly.

Dr. Hall.—Ah! well that takes the wind completely out of my sails.

Dr. Musgrave.—Yes, I knew it would. [Laughter.]

Rev. Mr. Cross begged to inquire what was the intent of such a paper being introduced at this time. He wanted to know if there was any special object in view in presenting it. The paper does not declare anything new, and as it seems to refer to the denomination over which Dr. Pressly presides, should not be received.

Mr. Musgrave said in reply, that inasmuch as they had met together to consummate the union of the two grand Christian bodies, the Committee had been requested by ministers to announce that there was a spirit and a feeling in the matter of union, and the resolution was introduced with that view. Again, false individual opinions prevailed in another denomination as to the position of the Psalmody question. The speaker hoped there would be no other objection to the paper, so that their friends can understand that they are with them in heart and spirit.

Elder Gilman said this matter was never clearly understood. The Psalm and Hymn Book published years ago had not been found sufficient to answer all the demands of the Church. New hymns, beautiful and appropriate, had been made, and as a result a new work under the supervision of the venerable Dr. Spring had just been published. A great many wished to use this work, but were deterred from doing so from a fear that it would be going too far. He favored the passage of this resolution, then, with its liberalized views and its broad, extended liberty.

Rev. Dr. Blackwood stated that common law was anterior to all else. The common law of the Presbyterian Church in reference to this matter was Psalmody. Now, the matter should be thoroughly ventilated. The Church should know the fact that it was contemplated to allow them to either stand by the old system, the old method of praise, or to take up that which suited them best. This was the grand idea embraced in the resolution. It was merely a higher Christian liberality of thought.

Dr. Cross objected to the resolutions, as it looked as if we were following after the other denominations, and as he did not believe the author of the resolutions meant to convey such meaning, he hoped they would be voted down.

Rev. Mr. Roseman, held that it was not proper that the clause referring to the individual church and minister to come over to this body should pass, as it was not dignified.

A vote was finally taken upon the passage of the resolutions, which was decided in the affirmative, with but one dissenting voice.

DELEGATION FROM NEW SCHOOL.

Elder Day now introduced to the Moderator and Assembly Judge Strong and Chancellor Haynes, a Committee appointed to tender the fraternal greetings of the New School Assembly to the Old, and explain the action of their body in reference to the admission of alternates.

The gentlemen were invited to seats up on the platform.

Judge Strong said the New School Assembly had received from their sister Assembly courteous and friendly greetings, which they as cordially returned. They had also received the action of the Assembly in reference to the admission of alternates, and had given it a respectful attention, although not being enabled to concur. At the last meeting of the New School Assembly, in New York, this matter had been arranged by a resolution which the Assembly now felt bound to abide by. They, in accordance therewith, allowed vacancies caused by death and resignation to be filled, but had not allowed a principal to take the place of an alternate who had occupied a seat in the Assembly at New York, and *vice versa*.

NOMINATIONS MADE.

Dr. Hornblower presented the following report of the Committee on Elections:

Nominations for Danville Seminary.

Mr. Skinner made the following nominations for faculty of the Danville Seminary:

Dr. E. P. Humphrey, Didactic and Polemic Theology.

Dr. Stephen Yerkes, Biblical Literature and Exegetical Theology.

Dr. N. West, Biblical and Ecclesiastical History.

Dr. L. J. Halsey, Church Government and Pastoral Theology.

These nominations were made the special order for this forenoon.

Rev. Dr. Magill, of Princeton, read the law on the subject requiring the nominations to be made two days before the election.

Senator Drake contended that this matter was only in reference to Princeton College, and not a binding law. The Assembly could proceed at once with the matter.

Dr. Hall thought what had been customary was always law in the absence of a direct rule, and, consequently, even did this law only apply to Princeton, if it had been as stated, the custom in other cases, it was the law.

This point was debated for a short time, and finally settled by an appeal to the laws regulating Danville College, which provided for the election of any officers, by the Assembly, at any time, and in any way they might adopt.

Senator Drake—I thought so. What's the use of our spending two or three days on this matter when it may as well be done at once.

Dr. Hall made a motion that all rules conflicting with the action of the Assembly in the matter be at once set aside, that the business might be proceeded with. Carried.

The nominations were then received, and the election declared the second order of the day for this morning.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Dickson led the Assembly in Prayer, invoking divine guidance and wisdom in the selection of Teachers for the College named, that all might in the end accrue to the best of the Institution and Church and the ultimate glory of His name.

Dr. Hornblower said that the Assembly when they met first in Spring had received a polite invitation to attend the evangelical council held in New York. He was one of the Committee appointed and had a very pleasant time. A Committee had been appointed to carry out the end of the Council, Dr. Roberts having been elected on behalf of this Assembly.

Dr. Rodgers stated that he had an autograph book prepared for the reception of the signatures of those participating in the grand union, and hoped that every name would be obtained of those permitted to participate in the movement, the signatures subsequently to be deposited among the archives of the Church, and a lithograpic duplicate to be made.

THE PUBLISHING INTERESTS.

Rev. Dr. Rodgers read a communication from the Board of Publication.

Senator Drake moved to lay the paper on the table. Lost.

Dr. Hall moved to refer it to a special committee of three, appointed by the Moderator. Carried, and Dr. G. Hall, Dr. Cyrus Dickson and J. T. Nixon, Esq., were appointed.

Elder Maclain moved that as the matter had been omitted in the printed copy of the minutes of the last Assembly, that it be referred to the minutes of this Assembly to be printed, so that all might know, and an official record made of the names who constitute the Joint Committee on Union. Carried.

Arrangements were then made for the various meetings of the committees and Union Prayer meetings, after which the Assembly was dismissed with prayer by the Moderator, to reassemble this morning at nine o'clock.

THE NEW SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

This body assembled in Third Presbyterian Church, Sixth street, and at the appointed hour, eleven o'clock, was called to order by the Moderator, Rev. Philemon H. Fowler, D. D., of Utica, New York. Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D., of New York, Stated Clerk, and Rev. J. Glentworth Butler, D. D., Permanent Clerk, were present, with Revs. W. E. Moore and Geo. A. Howard, Temporary Clerks.

DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES.

The Moderator stated the rules required that an hour be spent in devotional exercises, but in consequence of the lateness of the hour of assembling, if there were no objections, the time for such devotion would be reduced to half an hour.

The Coronation Hymn was then sung.

All hail the power of Jesus' name:
Let angels prostrate fall;
Bring forth the royal diadem,
And crown him Lord of all.

Elder D. E. Beatty, of Illinois, offered a fervent prayer, invoking the blessing of God upon the reunion about to be consummated.

The Moderator read from the 85th Psalm.

Another hymn was sung,

A charge to keep I have.

The Moderator made a few remarks. They had met together on this occasion with mingled feelings of sadness and joy—sadness over the death of some who had attended the last Assembly, and with joyful hearts at the unanimity with which God had blessed them in the realization of their most sanguine hopes of bringing the two churches together. In the consummation of the union the hand of God was visible.

Another hymn was sung,

Come Holy Spirit, Heavenly Love.

Rev. Dr. R. H. Allen, of Philadelphia, made a few remarks. The great thought of each one present was the wonderful event about to be realized—the union of the two churches. He had been with the New School Church about three years, and loved it dearly, although raised in the Old School. He felt, sincerely believed, that the hand of God was in the present movement, that the reunion about to take place was His work, and He would bless it.

The 18th hymn was sung—

I love Thy Kingdom, Lord,
The house of Thine abode,
The Church our blest Redeemer saved
With his own precious blood.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Cincinnati, and Hon. W. E. Dodge, of New York.

Dr. Wm. Adams, of New York, made a brief and impressive address.

Another hymn was sung,

Oh for grace, how great a debtor.

BUSINESS COMMENCED.

The time for devotional services having expired, the business of the Assembly was opened with prayer by the Moderator.

The roll was called by the Assistant Clerk, ninety-three ministers and seventy-six elders responding.

The Moderator announced that there were a number of persons present holding commissions to fill vacancies, and wished to know the pleasure of the Assembly with regard to the matter.

The Stated Clerk stated action had been taken on the subject at the mee

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County

THURSDAY, NOV. 11, 1869.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort, 80¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, firm at 61¼f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 127.

THE Yerger Case is likely to await the action of Congress, with the full consent of a Court which finds itself in a quandary with an elephant on its hands.

IT is understood that the Supreme Court is quite equally divided in opinion on the legal-tender questions before that body, and that no decision will be made until near the close of the present term.

THERE will be such a multitude of currency-tinkering propositions submitted at the coming session of Congress, as quite certainly to preclude any action which is not sustained by the earnest recommendation of the Treasury officials.

IN a recent letter, Mr. C. L. Vallandigham "doubts whether a single accepted issue of the day will, at least in the present shape, constitute any part of the subjects of discussion in 1872. It seems evident, too, that the positions of public men will be greatly changed."

WE HAVE so often heard the cry of "Wolf, Wolf," from the Revenue Bureau, that such citizens as have made false returns of their incomes for taxation, seem to entertain no more fears that the frequently threatened investigation by the Commissioner is ever likely to be made. Yet possibly the wolf is really coming at last. It is reported from New York that these inquiries have been already set afoot in that city, to the infinite dismay of the fraudulent. Yet perhaps the wolf will not cross the Alleghenies!

SECTARIAN RESPONSIBILITIES.

Presenting yesterday to our readers a comprehensive resume of the history of the very powerful religious denomination which is now engaged in this city in the consummation of a final reunion, healing the lamentable schisms which have for thirty years divided it against itself, our space did not then permit us to allude to certain considerations which this event forcibly suggests to a reflecting observer. An act which proclaims the attainment of the complete solidarity of a sect boasting of over four hundred thousand American members, and claiming to shape the religious opinions of nearly if not quite seven millions of our people, is an act of such far-reaching import that it could not fail to arrest the attention, and challenge the critical consideration not only of all religionists, but of the politician, the publicist and the patriot. We have neither the inclination, nor could we find any sufficient data, for any disparagement of the purely religious importance of this imposing event. Nor does our province of secular journalism lay at all in that direction. Recognizing the immeasurable public consequence of a movement which arms a powerful element in American society with redoubled ability, and, let us hope, with a vastly enlarged influence, we find quite enough in the social and politico-economical aspect of the business to occupy all the time and space which we can spare for its discussion.

Great issues are impending—and not far away—which shall cleave a well-defined line through the midst of a free, republican and enlightened people. Never did ploughshare divide the field with a more sharply-cut furrow, leaving this to the right hand and that to the left, than will those problems,—which radically concern the more complete vindication of civil and religious liberty on this continent, and which already begin to press themselves upon the clearer judgments of our forecasting statesmen—drive themselves irresistibly through the American mind, compelling over forty millions of people to stand squarely on one side or on the other.

The educated intelligence has always clearly seen that politics, in the higher sense of the term, should be but practical illustrations of the religious faith. Nowhere has this truth been more convincingly self-evident than in this American field. The era draws on which shall equally establish the reflex operation of a living religious faith, a faith proved by its works, upon the political and social status of this Republic of ours, in that wonderful future which, as we sincerely believe, shall see our continent the chosen seat of an advanced and advancing civilization, the central empire of all an enlightened world.

Between these two oceans, expands that vast theatre upon which every problem concerning the political and religious conditions, separately and together, of the race, is to approximate if not attain its ultimate solution. There can be no progress, for either element, without an absolute freedom of thought and the unrestricted liberty of its practical illustration along with the current of events. It is the American boast that we have this freedom, as the untrammelled birthright of every citizen of the Republic. That boast is not yet wholly just. So far from that are the facts, that we can therein trace the clear outlines of the great problems to which we have alluded, and which a really absolute religious and political freedom—to every human being within our borders, to Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile, alike to all who accept the one solitary fundamental dogma of a Divine Supremacy over the nations—could alone reduce to their true solution.

The free empire of the individual conscience is recognized in all the theories of American statecraft, but is to day measurably denied in the statutes of every American State, which enforce any form of religious instruction under the sanction of the civil authority. Here, then, is one of the impending problems before this people. How far shall religious instruction of any sort, no matter how closely restricted to the fundamental points upon which *most* of our populations are agreed, be required by the secular authority, and enforced in the system of popular education, which is that corner-stone of our political fabric? This is to be a question of momentous consequence. We must not shut our eyes either to its imminence or its significance. And if the hour shall come when the State will sever the last link connecting it with the Church, what the civil power lays down, the rudimental religious instruction of the young, the Church should then be ready, with its trimmed lamps all burning, to take up and bear onward.

Again, the flagrant and increasing inquities of the world need to be combatted by the more faithful labors and the sounder teachings of a living religious faith, which discerns and pursues far more direct and effective methods than hitherto for awakening the consciences, purifying the perceptions and fortifying the hearts of the young against the perilous temptations which threaten now to overflow the social order with their deadly tide of sin. Legislation can do much to arrest this fatal flow, but religious education, such as we bespeak, can effect, under the Divine blessing, far more to save this land from its impending deluge of moral death. This problem is also one that must be soon met, or it will be too late for any other solution than through some convulsion rending the civic order to its lowest foundations. Here the Church has a work before it, which must be done far more effectively then it has been.

The Presbyterian denomination in this country has ever been a powerful one, in its numbers and resources. Its responsibilities have been in the ratio of its capacity. These responsibilities are now to be redoubled. Much as that branch of the Church may have accomplished, in the religious field, still greater achievements may justly be required from it hereafter, as the legitimate results of the present re-union. To whomsoever much shall be given, from them much shall be expected in return. This re-union brings Presbyterianism face to face with more weighty obligations than it has yet met. Its strength is reinforced, its resources are more compact, its moral power is redeemed from the scandalous weakness of schism, and it must go forward to broader undertakings and a clearer usefulness, in that moral and religious field which belongs to the Church alone. This field is world-wide, but its cultivation should begin at home, extending therefrom only as breadth after breadth shall be thoroughly subdued. Its culture will not consist in dealing with mere forms, empty ceremonies, verbal technicalities or nice points of abstract doctrine, but sacrificing the practical interests of a visible and elevating faith—quarrelling over small tithes and ignoring the weightier matters which concern the American people in this day and generation. The instruction of the distant heathen is a commendable illustration of a broad Christian charity, but the religious elevation of forty millions of our own people seems, to the philosophic observer, to be a far more pressing duty for the hour. The intolerance which expends the denominational strength in combatting schisms may be a conscientious duty to religionists, but it leaves choking tares to grow in fields which should be made ready for the reaper—and it must cease at the grave. For how simply contemptible must be the religious influence of any creed, in either domestic or domestic fields, which disfellowships other creeds on earth, and yet concedes their ultimate inclusion in the great plan of redemption! How much of true catholicity can there be in a creed which thus loses all its just types at the grave, to meet those whom it excommunicates here on a wholly equal footing at the Judgment Bar? The question of religious union or disunion here is very often found to represent either a faith in the future damnation of its non-believers, or a flagrantly non-religious intolerance on earth. The tendencies of the age, towards a more close cementing of the bonds which unite all religious faiths in harmony with each other, encourage a delightful hope that the old intolerances of mere schism are not much longer to lend a show of justification to the foes of a sincere faith, and tarnish with a boundless scandal the proper glories of the human submission to the Divine Will.

It is a conclusion to which the American people are certain to come, that whatever lingering relics may yet attest an illegitimate union of Church and State in our politico-religious polity, shall be torn out by the roots and extirpated forever, in the vindication of that free empire of the conscience which forbids every form of proselytism by the State; which should forbid every form of religious instruction by public authority, which demands, in more or less a proportion of its youthful recipients, a humiliating confession of the real inferiority of religious beliefs which have come down to them and their parents through all the generations of antiquity, which forbids anything like an established church, so called, whether it be one establishment like that which tottered to the dust in the English Islands, or the five and forty small establishments which will follow the first successful push of any creed in securing State recognition and aid for the religious instruction of its youth in our own Republic?

The American system of a popular and wholly non-religious education of the young will be always, let us hope, under the protecting care of the State.

The responsibilities of their religious instruction will always rest properly upon the parental authority, powerfully aided by the various sectarian organizations. These organizations will be far better able to maintain their own positions respectively when they shall be willing to forego indefensible encroachments upon the equal privileges of the believers in other creeds.

When the Church—by which we signify all the visible forms of an enlightened religious faith—shall be purged from all the interferences of the State, with all creeds alike respected and alike remitted, purely to their own individual and unaided resources, we hope that it will be prepared not only to accept its enlarged duties, but to execute them faithfully.

Those great bodies of the religious whose representatives are now assembled in our city, have no doubt committed vital trusts to competent and faithful hands. It is in the interests of society, of humanity, of republican freedom, of the American future, and of the future of the race, that we express our humble hope that these good men appreciate their individual responsibilities, and comprehend the expanding vista which unfolds the future responsibilities of their denominations, for the talents committed to their stewardship. Let us hope that this very respectable branch of that true vine of God upon earth, the visible body of His believers, will mingle with their natural felicitations over reviving and swelling temporal prosperity, some clear perceptions and frank acknowledgments of the weightier work which awaits them. The time is at hand when the Church should gird up its loins for the more effective and saving execution of duties in which the State has heretofore shared its responsibilities, and which neither Church nor State has yet discharged with that faithful thoroughness needed for the redemption of the American people from the deadly influences of religious ignorance and social immorality. Let Presbyterianism offer the shining example to other religionists, of a powerful denomination which makes itself ready to grapple with, and do its part in resolving, the momentous questions which concern the freedom of every conscience, with the better religious instruction and the deeper moral purification of American society.

THE rate of postage between the United States and England will very shortly be reduced to 3d.—or six cents. The new rate will come into effect on the 1st of January next. Poor immigrants will be the first to benefit by the wise policy of the two Governments.

STATE ITEMS.

REGULAR trains now run to and from Mercer over the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad.

THE Linglestown (Dauphin county) Soldiers' Monument was dedicated on Saturday last.

R. M. JONES, of Cambria county, an employee in the Treasury Department at Washington, has been arrested for illegal voting in Cambria county. Mr. Jones gave bail and will test the question.

THE Dauphin county Bible Society held a meeting Tuesday night, and discussed the question, "Shall the combined forces of Romanism and Infidelity break up our noble system of a general Education?"

THE Governor has appointed as Notaries Public George Barton, South Erie, Erie county; Samuel P. Keller, Monongahela City, Washington county (reappointed); Henry A. Fross, North East, Erie county.

SEVEN BOYS, between six and twelve years of age, ran away from their homes in Wellsboro last week, intending to go to New York, where the eldest designed robbing a bank. They were captured before getting a dozen miles away.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* reports another colossal fortune to a citizen of that place, a descendant of the great Hyde family of England, but says it is a matter of grave doubt whether the young man will next season build a new house with any of the money.

ANDREW ARMSTRONG has brought suit against the publishers of *Father Abraham*, of Lancaster, for libel. The alleged libel, we believe, consists in charging Mr. Armstrong with receiving $90 for mileage, when he was a member of the Legislature, whereas he was entitled only to $9.

A LETTER has been received conveying intelligence of the killing by Indians of Joseph Whitcome, of Mechanicsburg, a private in the 8th U. S. Cavalry. He was murdered at Ash Valley, Arizona, while awaiting authority from the War Department for his discharge, having some time previous lost an arm in an encounter with the savages.

THE Lancaster *Examiner* estimates the colored vote of Lancaster county at about 1,000, based upon the census of 1860, when the colored population of Lancaster was 3,490, and the Lancaster *Enquirer* calls upon the Democratic politicians to make their peace with the new citizens, or they will be defeated in the only districts in which they have a majority.

ON Wednesday last, as Reuben Houk was engaged, in Slipperyrock township, Lawrence county, in feeding grain to a threshing machine, a fork used by the person pitching came off its handle and stuck to a sheaf, which was put into the machine. The fork was broken in the machine and a piece of it rebounded, striking Mr. Houk in the forehead, penetrating to the brain. He died in about half an hour.

ON Wednesday of last week a train of forty cars containing petroleum, on the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, while near Irvinton, was discovered to be on fire, and would have been consumed but for the prompt action of conductor Metzgar, engineer Deerfield, and passengers of the express train, which opportunely arrived at the locality. By their efforts thirty of the forty cars of the oil train were uncoupled and saved.

Two onions, grown from the seed the past season, weighing one and a fourth pounds each and measuring fifteen and three-fourths inches in circumference, have been presented to the editor of the Bradford *Reporter*. They were produced in that county by a farmer who says he usually sows his onion seed the first new moon in April or May; after covering the seed he tramps the earth down solid, and he never fails of getting a good crop.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE President is said to have declared himself most positively against the movements to repeal the tariff on bituminous coal.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL is still unable to secure a successor to Butterfield as Sub-Treasurer at New York, all persons offered it having declined it.

A CABLE dispatch, announcing the death of Mr. Peabody, says the immediate cause of his death was congestion of the lungs, and he passed away without suffering.

A MAN who saw Major Andre executed, and witnessed the capture of West Point by "Mad" Anthony Wayne, is living at Hanover, Rock county, Wisconsin.

THE Cleveland Board of Trade has appointed a committee to confer with the City Council of Erie, on the subject of the ship canal connecting Lake Michigan and Erie.

THE firm of A. Binney & Co., the oldest liquor house probably in New York, has failed for a large amount. They say that their assets are double their liabilities, but their inability to get paper discounted forces them to suspend.

THE prisoner Gregg, confined in the Kingwood jail (W. Va.) for burning the Preston county court house, and sentenced to be hung next January, escaped on Monday night of last week, by digging out underground, and is now at large.

THE Clarke Institution for Deaf Mutes, at Northampton, Massachusetts, will derive $215,000 from the estate bequeathed by the late Mr. Clrak, the founder. New buildings are to be erected on the family system. The present number of pupils is forty.

A NEW HAVEN paper complains of recent acts of vandalism and malicious mischief on the part of Yale students that would better become Camanche Indians. It thinks that a "little of Jailor Webster's treatment would have a healthy effect, and is what is needed."

AN eccentric capitalist in Buffalo offered a man, presumed to be lazy, $75 and some groceries if he would wheel a barrow containing one hundred pounds of stone a certain distance twice a day for twenty-four days. The offer was accepted, and the contract faithfully executed.

THE STRIKE of the brakemen on the Erie railroad is of a formidable character, but it is said Fisk is determined to squelch it, and has been scouring New York city for employes. A riot was reported as imminent at Port Jervis, Fisk having gone there with a large crowd armed to the teeth. The engineers on the road also threaten to strike.

A CASE occurred the other day in Davenport, Iowa, in which a Mrs. Rowena French, who has been figuring in the divorce courts, by due process of law, found herself legally separated from her husband. She waited not a moment, but passed out of the court room down stairs, where a bran new husband was awaiting with a license in his pocket, and they were made one.

IN a village of Medina county, Ohio, recently, a child was born with one of its hands shaped like a dog's paw. The arm from the elbow down is much smaller than the other, and the fingers are webbed about half way up. The child holds the hand as a dog does its paw when hurt. The mother was frightened a few months ago by seeing a wagon run over a dog, and one of her children was run over at the same time.

LATE Buenos Ayes papers received at the State Department contain the statement, which is sustained by semi official advices, that Lopez has entrenched himself to advantageously as to be able to hold out against the allied army for another year, if not longer. There is similar authority for the assertion that his army has received numerous accessions since his retreat into the mountains, and that his supplies, which he receives from Bolivia and the wonderfully fertile country in his rear, are almost inexhaustible.

CITIZENS of Newburyport, Mass., were much excited by heavy firing on Friday and Saturday evenings a week ago, but were relieved from their apprehensions when they learned that a resident of Salisbury thus celebrated his acquittal, at a court in Lawrence, of a charge of bigamy, which was preferred against him by a worthy maiden lady, who resided in the same house with him, and who felt scandalized at his bringing home a new wife in the place of one who had deserted him, she not being aware that he had previously obtained a divorce.

AFTER December 1st the President is authorized by law to appoint the nine new Circuit Judges for the nine Judicial Districts of the country. There have been numerous applications made indirectly, in most cases, by State Judges, lawyers, ex Judges &c., residing in the various Circuits or Districts, and there is not a day that the President is not importuned in behalf of some of these applicants. The Supreme Court Judges, who now sit on the Circuits which the new Judges will occupy, have, as a general thing, refused to indorse the papers of any of the new applicants. The President promises that every one of these life appointments shall be made the subject of careful Cabinet deliberation.

CARL SCHURZ says in his newspaper, the St. Louis *Westliche Post*, that in all our great cities the German Americans constitute the mass of all the reform parties, and may be steadily relied on to break up corrupt rings and combinations. The claim is a righteous one, and will not be denied by those who know the character of these manselfish citizens. They follow no Tammany, and echo no cry of the leaders of the mob.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., it is asserted, has doubled in size since the war. The newspapers of that city state that large numbers of buildings, many of them very costly and elegant, have been erected, that the boundaries have been extended until the municipal area is twice as large as formerly, and that the population has increased in like proportion, while manufactories, established many years ago, but never attempting competition with like manufactories in Cincinnati, are flourishing.

THE North German Navy, since the acquirements of ports on the Baltic, has been rapidly increasing, and greater interest is felt among the people in maritime affairs. The German Society in aid of the ship-wrecked is constantly receiving additions of members and contributions, and the operations of the Association are becoming more extended. The sympathy with the ship-wrecked sailors is not confined to the coast districts, and the Society recently received a donation of $8,000 from a resident of Bonn.

THEODORE S. COTTON, of Blackhawk county, Iowa, committed suicide by taking a dose of laudanum, on the night of the 25th ult. A memorandum book was found in the house, in which the deceased had made the following entries: "Rest in Peace—Died Oct. 24, 1869, by his own hand, T. S. Cotton. Reasons, because he wished to destroy himself." "Sunday morning, Oct. 24—Some time to-day I will take two ounces of laudanum. If it fails to kill me, I will cut my throat. Send word to my folks at Butler Center, Butler county, Iowa. Bury me anywhere." "My dying love to thee, darling wife. I purchased the laudanum of Forry, last Thursday evening." "'Tis almost sundown, and I am almost ready to take the poison. It will not be discovered until morning, and then it will be too late to help me."

What Are They Coming To?

A New York correspondent writing to the Hartford *Times* says:

"The vulgar desire which exists among women of fashion here to ape the manners, dress and pretensions of women of rank and title in other counties and other times, was never so conspicuous as now, when fashion itself has revived in some measure the traditions which belong to a past, credited alike with the folly of reckless extravagance and the license of undistinguished immorality. Vauxhall and Ranelagh are reproduced in their glory (or their shame) in the false hair, the powdered hair, the painted cheeks, the exposed bosoms, the bunched up skirts, the affected walk, the monstrous airs and affectations, which are part and parcel of every fashionable assemblage. We out Herod Herod. Nothing like it was ever seen in Paris or any other city in the world, for the recognized leaders of fashion abroad are few, and their notoriety, gained chiefly by the record of their achievements in the newspapers, is not coveted by women of really high character and position.

THE DAILY PROMENADE.

American visitors to Europe note with great satisfaction that there are more elegantly dressed women to be seen in the streets of New York, and proportionately in every other American city, than in any other country in the world.

The spectacle, on a clear, bright day, is brilliant in the extreme; but to me it is a sad and sickening sight. There is as little trace of gentleness or womanliness about these daily promenaders as among the painted but less bedizened creatures who walk there at night. They are bold in look, loud in speech, obtrusive in manner, and measure every woman they meet by the cost of the material of her dress, or the number of yards of trimming she wears. They are connoisseurs in everything, and like the fools of every generation, "rush in where angels fear to tread."

Less preparation and care expended on the street, and more upon details at home, which are now wholly given over to Bridget, would be infinitely more creditable to us.

Some idea may be obtained of the money expended on street and visiting dress from the cost of some of the street suits exhibited by the large houses during the present season.

STREET SUITS PRICES.

One of these was composed of blue silk and blue velvet, and was trimmed with sable. Its value was one thousand dollars. Another was of silk and velvet, with a trimming of the silk. This was three hundred and seventy five dollars. Another was of black velvet trimmed with thick corded silk; this was three hundred and fifty dollars. A poplin suit changeable green and black, rather elaborately made and trimmed with black corded silk, not at all an expensive looking dress, was two hundred and fifty dollars.

Rear-Admiral Charles Stewart.

Rear-Admiral Charles Stewart, U. S. N., died last week at Bordentown, N. J., aged 91. He was born in Philadelphia, of Irish parents, entered the merchant service when only 13 years of age, and steadily rose from cabin-boy to the command of an East Indiaman. In 1798 he abandoned the merchant service, and was commissioned a Lieutenant in the navy. In 1800 he commanded the schooner Experiment, and in 1802 joined the frigate Constellation as First Officer. He was appointed to the command of the brig Siren in 1803, and took part in the expedition to destroy the frigate Philadelphia, and afterward in the siege and blockade of Tripoli. At the commencement of the War of 1812 he was placed in command of the Constellation and assisted in defending Norfolk and Craney Island. In 1813 he assumed command of the Constitution, and during a year's cruise succeeded in capturing several British vessels. In February 1815, he fell in with the British ships-of-war Cyane of 34 guns and the Levant of 21 guns, and captured them after a sharp combat of forty minutes, having three men killed and thirteen wounded, while the British vessels lost thirty-five killed and forty-two wounded. The Levant was subsequently recaptured by the British Squadron, but the Constitution escaped with her other prize. On his return he was received with the highest honors. The Legislature of Pennsylvania presented him with a sword, and a gold medal commemorative of the capture of the Levant and Cyane was ordered to be struck by Congress. He commanded the Mediterranean Squadron from 1817 to 1820, and was afterward transferred to the command of the Pacific Squadron. From 1820 to 1833 he served as a member of the Board of Navy Commissioners at Washington, and in 1837 he succeeded Commodore Barron in command of the Navy Yard at Philadelphia. Upon the death of Commodore Barron he became the senior officer of the naval service. He was placed on the retired list in 1861, after an eventful career of sixty three years' service. He has since resided in Bordentown.

Specie Payments.

A Washington letter says: "The story of a plan in contemplation by Secretary Boutwell to resume specie payment on January 1st, is a pure invention. Secretary Boutwell said this evening that such a step was not only impracticable, but impossible; that he never talked on the resumption of specie payment to any one. He had enough to occupy his attention to see that the revenue is collected, that the interest on the debt is promptly and regularly paid, and that the finances of the Government are kept in a healthy condition. The invention in question he characterised as foolish, absurd, and sensationally manufactured out of whole cloth. He further said that it would require some legislation on the part of Congress to extend his power to withdraw bonds over a certain amount, and even if it were possible to come back to specie payment, it could not be done in the time stated; so it will further be seen that the statement is false. As to the anticipated decision of the Supreme Court that the legal-tender act is unconstitutional, it would be difficult to say on what ground any such statement can be founded in advance of any action of the court in the matter. The whole story crumbles utterly without foundation that the Secretary considered it not worth talking about.

The Great Statue of Herrmann.

We find in the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* the following particulars regarding the history of the Hermann Monument in the Teutoburger Forest: "The project was formed at the beginning of the present century, when Germany was pining under the yoke of a foreign oppressor. Ernst von Bandel, born at Arolsbach in 1800, conceived the idea when a more lad, but it was not till 1834, when the artist exhibited a figure at Arminius four feet high in the Berlin Art-Exhibition, that the matter was taken up by the public. In 1837 Bandel traveled through and examined the Teutoburger Forest, the scene of the defeat of Varus, and fixed on the Grotenburg near Detmold, the highest peak of the Teutberg, as the site of the monument. The original intention, however, of placing the statue on a projective cliff could not be carried out, as no rock of sufficient bulk could be found in the mountain. It was consequently resolved to erect a huge pedestal, visible from a great distance, and by means of voluntary subscriptions it was completed in 1846. This great mass of masonry contains 160,000 cubic feet of the hardest freestone, and cost 27,768 thalers, besides nine years' labor bestowed on it by Bandel; for the patriotic artist refused, and still firmly refuses to accept any remuneration whatever. It was not till 1857 that the gigantic statue itself could be commenced. The figure, when completed, will measure 55 feet to the top of the helmet, or 85 feet to the point of the raised sword, so that adding five feet for the plinth, and 92 feet for the pedestal, the entire height of the monument will be 182 feet. Bandel has already completed the head of Arminius, the arm and sword, the shield and the feet, but a great iron cylinder, which will cost about 9000 thalers, has still to be procured and introduced into the statue to strengthen it against the violence of the wind. It is expected the figure will be placed on the pedestal within a year."

REV. H. W. BEECHER, during a recent talk at his Friday evening prayer meeting, compared the conventional religious phrases used by some people to the keys and pennies and silver pieces—in the days of specie payments—that he had heard well to-do business men rattle complacently in their pockets. As a boy, he used to admire such men; but as a man, when it comes to rattling the round shot of pious, trite sayings, like, "How is it with your soul to-day?" he is disgusted And well he may be.

DR. KEYSER

May be consulted every day until 1 o'clock P. M. at his Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street, and from 5 to 6 and 7 to 9 at night.

Deafness,
Discharge from the Ears,
Polypus,
Buzzing and Singing Noises in the head,
Diseases of the Eye,
Blindness,
Catarrh of the Head,
Laryngitis,
Rachitis,
Bronchitis,
Asthma, and
Consumption, as well as Diseases of the Heart and the Digestive Apparatus,
Necrosis,
Ulcerated Limbs,
Tan Morphew,
Scrofula,
and the various Diseases of the Skin and Hair.

DR. KEYSER would respectfully invite those who have failed to get Relief from other sources to inquire into his mode of treatment.

THE SHIVERING SEASON.

It is impossible to suppose that any human being can consider an attack of Fever and Ague a light visitation. And yet thousands act as if such a calamity was of no consequence; while thousands who are actually suffering from the distressing complaint neglect to adopt the certain means of cure. It ought to be known in every locality subject to this scourge, or which is infested with remittent fever or any other epidemic produced by malaria, that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS taken in advance or at the commencement of the unhealthy season, will fortify the system against the atmospheric poison which generates these distempers. This admirable invigorant—harmless, agreeable, and possessing rarer medicinal virtues than any other tonic at present known, will break up the paroxysms of intermittent or remittent fever in from forty-eight hours to ten days. Such is the universal testimony from districts where periodical fevers have been committed with this powerful vegetable Cholagogue. In a thickly neighborhood wise men lay their doors and windows, yet strange to say if the same neighborhood happens to be pervaded by aerial poison they seldom take the trouble to put their bodies in a state of defence against the subtle enemy. Shivering victims endeavoring in vain to warm your blue hands over the fire, or consuming with the fever that follows the chill, remember that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is an absolute, speedy and infallible specific for your distressing malady.

NOTICES.

OFFICE CITIZENS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Nov. 4th, 1869.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Citizens Passenger Railway Company of the city of Pittsburgh, will be held at M. Moriarity's, 141 Wood street, on MONDAY, Nov. 15th, 1869, at 7 o'clock P. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be selected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.
no4:d4t D. P. CORWIN, Secty.

OFFICE PEOPLES PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Nov. 4, 1869.

THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Peoples Passenger Railway Company of the City of Pittsburgh, will be held at M. Moriarity's, 141 Wood street, on MONDAY, November 15th, 1869, at 7 o'clock P. M., when time and place a Board of Directors will be selected and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.
no4:d4t D. P. CORWIN, Secretary.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 11, 1869.

AN ELECTION for ELEVEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on MONDAY, the 15th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The regular annual meeting of the stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, November 23d, at 11 o'clock A. M.
W. ROSEBURG, Cashier.
oct4:p78-TH

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH AND BIRMINGHAM PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, Pittsburgh, November 4th, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company will be held at the Monongahela House, MONDAY, November 15, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.
no4:d49 WM. K. NIMICK, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

WARREN AND VENANGO OIL COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable, free of Government tax, at the office of the Company, No. 87 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on and after Nov. 20th, 1869, until which day the transfer books of the Company will remain closed.
By order of the Board.
J. S. FERGUSON, Clerk.
Nov. 1, 1669 no4:q38

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 2, 1869.

THE PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 12th inst., free of Government, state and local taxes.
no3:qtid&F1 W. ROSEBURG, Cashier.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH INSURANCE COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 3d, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held THIS DAY, a Dividend of FIVE DOLLARS ($5 00) per share was declared, payable forthwith, free of National tax.
D. C. HULTZ,
no4:q45 Secretary.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 2, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of
FOUR (4) PER CENT.,
Free of all taxes, payable on or after the 10th inst.
no3:q48 A. LONG, Assistant Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, November 6, 1869.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 12th inst., free of all taxes.
no8:q44 JOHN B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, November 2, 1869.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of

FOUR DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS,

upon each share of the Capital Stock, out of the earned profits of the last six months, free of Government, all state taxes, payable to stockholders on and after the 9th inst.
no3:q42 WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRESSES.

Copying, Seal and Cancelling.

WRITING FLUID & COPYING INKS,

Arnold's, Maynard & Noyes', Worden and Hyatt's, Dessauer's, Carter's, and French Violet.

CARMINE INKS.

American and French.

PENCILS.

Black Lead, Red and Blue, Red and Green.

PENS.

Gold, Steel and Glass.

RUBBER GOODS.

Gold Mounted Pencils, Pen Holders and Rulers.

PAPERS.

Legal Cap, Foolscap, Letter and Note.

ENVELOPES.

White and Buff Business, Wedding and Fay.

FOR SALE BY

W. S. HAVEN & CO.

PRINTERS,

STATIONERS & BOOK BINDERS,

CORNER

Wood St. and 3d Avenue.

no11:q50

CLOSING OUT SALE!

Owing to the death of the Senior partner, Mr. J. M. BURCHFIELD the entire stock of goods will be sold

REGARDLESS OF COST.

The Stock is New and Complete,

CONSISTING OF

Silks, Black and Colored,
Alpacas, Valencia Poplins,
Irish Poplins,
Black Cloths, Cloakings,
Brocha Shawls,
Plaid Shawls, Cassimeres,

And a Full Line of Domestic Goods, at

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,

52 SIXTH STREET.

oct27

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.

Books! Books! Books!

Delegates and others attending the meeting of the Old and New School Assemblies, will find at our Store, 193 Liberty street, a good assortment of

Theological, Religious and Sabbath School Books,

the Publications of the Presbyterian Pub. Committee, Presbyterian Board of Publication, Carter, Scribner, and other Publishing Houses. Liberal Discounts allowed to Ministers, Sabbath School Committees, and all persons buying in quantities.

ROBERT S. DAVIS & CO.,

193 LIBERTY STREET, near Sixth.
no10:wthF

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!

A Little Boy's Story.
Daisy's Nature.
Stories from My Attic.
Improvisatore; by Hans Christian Anderson.
Great Hours; by Victor Meunier.
Deus-semper
Credo; the Supernatural in the Bible.

FROUDE'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. Volumes 1 and 2 ready. To be completed in 12 volumes. 12mo. Cloth. $1 25 per volume.
METHODIST ALMANAC for 1870. Each 5 cents.

BLANK BOOKS.

JOSEPH HORNER,

oct29 129 SMITHFIELD STREET.

APPLE PARERS.—I have a full assortment of Apple Paring, Coring and Slicing Machines, which I invite all to call and see them tried. The PARING, CORING AND SLICING MACHINES, takes only three turns of the crank to pare, core, and slice an ordinary sized apple. It will pare without slicing or coring required.

Dried Apples sell much higher when sliced with this machine than when quartered by the old process.

Also, a full assortment of

Lightning & Turn Table Apple Parers.

For sale, wholesale and Retail, by

JAMES BOWN,

No. 136 WOOD STREET.

1870. DIARIES. 1870.

Pocket and Counting House,

FOR SALE BY

W. S. HAVEN & CO.,

Cor. Wood St. and Third Avenue.
no8:q34-d&F

HAIR JEWELRY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Persons desiring to have Hair Jewelry made for holiday presents, would do well to leave their orders now, to be sure to have them in proper time. We have a sample book, from which you can select anything in the Jewelry line you wish made.

WATTLES & SHEAFER,

107 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield street.
no6

SCHOOL OF DESIGN,

CLASSES IN

MECHANICAL AND FREEHAND DRAWING

On TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock.
Apply at SCHOOL ROOMS, corner of Sixth and Wood streets.
no8:q45

DECORATIONS.—In Wood, Marble and Fresco imitations for Walls and Ceilings of Dining Rooms, Halls, &c., at No. 107 Market street.
JOSEPH R. HUGHES & BRO.
jy27

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WOOLEN GOODS

AT

VERY LOW PRICES,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

At 12½c., Barred Shirting Flannel.
At 18½c., All-Wool Red Flannel.
At 24c., double width Bar'd Country Flannel.
At 25c., heavy twilled Barred Flannel, extra good.
At 24c., Heavy Grey Twilled Flannel.
At 87½c., Waterproof Cloth.
At $1.00, Black and Brown Waterproof Cloth.
At $1.50, Ladies' Printed Cloth Skirts.
At $3.00, Pair Good White Blankets.
At $3.00 Pair Good Gray Blankets.
At 25c., double width Lenains and Alpacas.
At 50c., double width Corded Poplins, all colors.
At 62½c., Children's Plaid Woolen Shawls, good quality.

EXTRA BARGAINS IN

WHITE COUNTRY BLANKETS,
BARRED COUNTRY FLANNELS,
FINE SHIRTING FLANNELS,
CASSIMERES AND JEANS,
CLOAKINGS, &c., &c.

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS.

Enormous Money Saved

BY MAKING PURCHASES AT

E. R. GARDNER'S,

West Cor. Market St. and 4th Ave.,

No. 69.

$5.00 AND UPWARD.

Ladies' Cloth Sacques, all grades and styles. Look at them!

50c., HEAVY STRIPED POPLINS, SOLD THIS SEASON AT $1.25.

31 cents, Brown Poplin Alpacas, SOLD THIS SEASON AT 62½c.

62½c., BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS, SOLD THIS SEASON AT 90c.

$1.00 Waterproof Cloth,
$3,50 Alpaca Robes,
$2,50 Army Blankets,
75c. Children's Woolen Shawls,
Bargains in Paisley Shawls,
Bargains in Black Thibet Shawls,
Bargains in Arab Shawls,
Bargains in Velveteens,
Lyons Cloaking Velvets, from $8 per Yard and upwards.
Chinchilla Cloaking, $2.50 and upwards.

Flannels,
Country Blankets,
Cassimeres,
French Merinos,
Empress Cloths.

75c. BRIGHT POPLIN PLAIDS, been selling at $1.25.
87½c. BRIGHT POPLIN PLAIDS, been selling this season at $1.50.
62½c. BRIGHT POPLIN PLAIDS, sold this season at $1.12½.
MEN'S ALL-WOOL COLORED SHIRTS and DRAWERS, 50c. each.

ENORMOUS BARGAINS.

no9

WOOLEN DRUGGETS AND FELT CARPETS,

1

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, John M. Shurtleff, Wm. T. Shanklin, Archibald Wallace, James H. Lorch, Jas. B. Kelly, Chas. B. Lorch, Wm. Floyd, John Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

jan26-y

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

myl

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO E. JONES & CO.,)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1869.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, November 9, 1869.

The unfavorable European news respecting the condition of the King of Italy and the complication which might arise in case of his demise, had but an inappreciable effect on the gold market, and the reaction from 126¾ to 127¼ was quickly followed by a decline to 126¾@127. The fact that grain is now down to almost a specie point with soon force down prices of manufactured goods and imported articles, and when the people notice the general decline, or approach to a specie standard, they will be astonished to see gold even now selling at 127, and a general desire to sell gold, whilst it commands a good premium, will yet force it below its actual value. It is, however, not intended to convey the idea that gold will be on a par with greenbacks soon; on the contrary, a number of years may pass before that point is reached. The very sudden decline in the premium, and the falling off on values of all discription, will be a greater impediment to an early resumption than a temporary advance.

Governments are dull, heavy and lower, in sympathy with gold, and a fear of still lower prices on account of a tight money market.

Stocks dull and lower, with a partial reaction at the close.

Money market stringent. Business dull.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 127; Silver, 126; Eighty-one's, 117¾; do 1862, 118¾; do 1862, 119; do 1864, 112¾; do 1865, 113¾; do 1865, Consols, 115¾; do 1867, 115¼@¼; do 1868, 115¾; Ten Forties, 107¾; Adams Express Company, 65¾; Merchants Union Express Company, 9¼; American Express Company, 57½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 35¾; New York Central, 81¾; Reading, 99¾; Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago, 85; Ohio & Mississippi, 26½; Michigan Southern, 88¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 84¼; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 103¾; Chicago & North Western, 69¾; Chicago & North Western Preferred 85; Erie, 29¾.

EXCHANGE.	Large.	Small.
London, per £	$9,39	$9,40
Paris, per franc	25½	28
Berlin, thaler	69	67
Frankfort, florins	56½	58

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 127; United States Sixes, 1881, 117½; Five-Twenties, 1862, 116; do. 1864, 112¾; do. 1865, 113¾; Ten-Forties, 107¾; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 115¼; do. do. 1867, 115¼; do. do. 1868, 115¾; Due Compounds, —; Union Pacific Railroad, 86; Central do, do, 99; Cy. Pacific, 107¼; Lake Superior 96.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, November 10, 1869.

Money easy and steady at 5@7 per cent. on call loans. Sterling at 108¾@109. Gold a shade lower, opening at 126¾, advancing to 127¼, and closing at 127. Carrying rates, 6@2 per cent.

The Government bond market was heavy, when large offerings to the Government of nearly $5,000,000 were announced, and prices declined about ¼ per cent., and closing without any recovery. The Secretary only took $2,000,000 in bonds of Fisk & Hatch, at 112 90-100 to 116 75-100, with interest. The bonds were chiefly registered stock, and mostly for account of savings banks and other financial institutions.

Coupons 1881, 117¼@117¾; do. '62, 115@115¼; do. '64, 112¾@113⅝; do. '65, 113¼@113½; do. new, 115¼@115½; do. '68, 116¼@116½; do. 10-40s, 107¼@107⅝; currency sixes, 107¼@107¾.

State bonds quiet and steady; Missouris, 87¾; old Tennessees, 69½, do. new, 52½; old Virginias, 57; do. new, 53, old North Carolinas, 45½, do. new, 39¼.

Stock market weak until near three o'clock, when there was an upward reaction and an advance of 1@1½ per cent. from the lowest point of the morning; Hudson was an exception and sold as low as 168. The market generally at its close slightly off from prices of afternoon, but firm dealings in Lake Shore were noticeably large on a report of increased earnings.

Five Twenty Prices—Canton, 52; Cumberland, 27; Western Union, 35¾; Quicksilver, 15¾; Mariposa, 7¾; do preferred, 15¾; Adams Express, 66; Wells & Fargo, 19; American, 35; United States, 52¾; Pacific Mail, 69¾; New York Central, 182; Erie, 27; do preferred, 42; Harlem, 134½; do preferred, 136; Hudson, 168½; Reading, 99¾; Michigan Central, 120, Lake Shore, 89¾; Ill. Central, 136½; Pittsburgh, 84¼; Northwestern, 69¾; preferred, 80¼; Rock Island, 103¾; St. Paul, 68¾; preferred, 82¾; Wabash, 39; preferred, 70½; Ft. Wayne, 85; Terre Haute, 26; preferred, 57; Chicago and Alton, 150; preferred, 145, Ohio and Mississippi, 26½; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 75; C. C. and I. C., 25½.

Mining shares dull and unchanged here and at Boston.

Sub Treasury balance $86,737,259.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, November 10, 1869.

The oil market was weak and panicky to-day, with but comparatively little done, and, compared with yesterday, prices are lower. While admitting a decline, there were those who contend that it will be but temporary, and that before the close of the month, prices will be fully up to where they were at any time within the past ten days, and that the decline to-day, was one of those spasmodic movements which are likely to occur at any time, particularly in an excited and unsettled market, as is the case at present. There were others again who conjectured that the "bulls" were unloading, being anxious to realize at present prices, and that this, more than anything else, caused the decline.

The rumor that Cleveland is enabled to ship through Pittsburgh to Philadelphia at the same rate that is charged from this place, causes considerable feeling in the trade, and the action of the Penna. Railroad Company in the matter is condemned very severely. As noted yesterday, this movement on the part of that corporation would indicate that it is disposed to play into the hands of Cleveland at the expense of Pittsburgh. There may be something in the matter which has not yet been brought out, but the way it now stands, it is a gross injustice to the oil trade of Pittsburgh.

CRUDE.

The market is weaker, and compared with yesterday prices are lower. Sales in two lots of 1,000 each, seller November, (10)@46, at 16½; 1,000 spot (40)@44 at 17, and 1,000 seller December at 16.

REFINED.

Also, weak and lower, November opened up with sales at 35½, and dropped to 35 in the afternoon, and December started at 34½, and subsequently declined to 34¼. Sold 500 November at 35¼; 500 same delivery, later in the day, at 35; and 500 December at 34½.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE BY A. V. R. R.

Woodville Oil Works 480 bbls, on account Fisher Bros; Lyons & Co. 720, on account Roess & Co; Jas. Wilkins 160, on account Phila. & Boston Petroleum Co; Fairview Oil Refinery 240, on account Owsion & Sowers; Fisher Bros. 400; Fisher Bros. 640, on account E. H. Long; Wagner & Leech 160, on account G. S. Thomas; Lockhart & Frew, 640; Peerless Oil Works 480, on account Fisher Bros; B. W. Morgan & Co. 80, on account Owston & Sowers; Citizens Oil Works 240, on account Fisher Bros. do " 160

Total.....4,240 bbls

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED BY A. V. R. R.

Forsyth & Bro., 468 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Liffendy Oil Works 480 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

National Refining Co. 626 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Livingston & Bro., 150 bbls ref. oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

R. W. Morgan & Co., 214 bbls ref. oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L. & S. 90 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan Logan & Bro., Phila.

Lyons & Co., 538 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

McKelvy Bros., 98 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Thaun & Wagner, 510 bbls ref. oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Montzheimer, Koehler & Co. 447 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Total.....3,629 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Brooks, Balentine & Co. 51 bbls ref. to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, November 10, 1869.

Business generally continues quiet and dull with but little prospect at present of any immediate improvement. As there is virtually no outlet from here to the sea board, our forwarding and commission houses can neither sell nor make consignments to the east, and not a few commission merchants, within the past few years, have been obliged to give up their warehouses, and, in some instances, to abandon the business. This is all chargable to the ruinous railroad discrimination against Pittsburgh, and notwithstanding efforts have been made time and again for justice and relief, nothing has been accomplished, and our merchants, it is probable, will have to do as best they can until the Connellsville Road is completed.

APPLES—Continue to come in freely, the arrivals for some time past having been unusually large, but with a steady demand, prices are well sustained, ranging from $2@4 per bbl. Sale two car loads at $3.50.

BUTTER—Continues dull with a supply largely in excess of the demand, and prices are drooping; prime fresh roll cannot fairly be quoted above 30@31c.

BEANS—$2,50@3 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4¼@5 cents.

CHESTNUTS—Sell dull, $1,50@1,75 per bbl.

CIDER—Is selling at from $7 to $9 per bbl, according to quality and size of bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at $9@12 as to quality, and $15@16 for "Sackett's" Belle berries.

CARBON OIL—Is firm with but little offering, and prices are well sustained, 31½@32 cts., for standard brands in a jobbing way.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged, ranging from 18@21, the outside figure for New York Goshen.

DRIED FRUIT—Is quiet and unchanged. Apples, 8@9 cts; Peaches, 9@10 for quarters, and 12@13 for halves.

EGGS—Sales of "limed" eggs at 25@28; fresh packed very scarce—may be quoted at 32@33.

FEATHERS—In better demand and higher, and we now quote at 60@60 for the trade and the usual advance for small lots in store.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and unchanged—demand entirely local, and the mills appear to have the great bulk of the retail trade. Sales in a regular way at $6,00@6,50 per bbl.

GROCERIES—The market continues dull, at least this is the report made by most of the leading houses, and it is not probable that there will be any material improvement until there is a resumption of navigation. We hear nothing of a decline in gold, Coffees are lower, and Sugars, also, have still further declined. Indeed, the tendency of almost every article that comes under this category is downward. Following are the ruling quotations:

SUGARS—S H, 11@11¼; A A, 12¼; Havana 12½@13; Cuba, 12¼@13; Porto Rico, Demarara, 14@15¼; New Orleans, but little prime in market; Refined Ex. C, 15; B, 15¼; A, 15½; Hard, 16¼.

MOLASSES—New Orleans of good quality is in strong request and bring 87@90; Porto Rico, 60@75.

SYRUPS—White Honey Drips, $1,10; Silver Drips, 90c; Jersey, 90c; Lovering, 90; Golden 70; Amber, 60; Common, 50; Booth & Edgar fancy, $1,10.

COFFEE—Fair Good Rio, 21@23; Prime, 23@24; Choice, 24½@25.

RICE—Carolina, 9¾@10c; Rangoon, 9.

TEAS—Young Hyson, $1,00@1,50. Gunpowder, $1,10 to 1,90. Imperial, $1,40 to $1,80. Oolong, 85 to $1,45. Sou Chong, 90c to $1,50.

STARCH—Pearl, 7; Silver Gloss, 11½c, and Corn Starch, 12c.

FRUITS—Layer Raisins, $4,25 per box; Prunes, 13¾c; Currants 15c; Valencia Raisins 17@19.

SPICES—Cassia, 70c; Cloves, 50c; grain Pepper, 56 Allspice, 35c; Nutmegs, $1,50.

BAR LEAD—12c; shot, $5,00 per bag.

SOAPS—"Babbit's," 12c: "Oakely's," 11c; Rosin, 5 to 7c; "Dobbin's," 15c; Wax, 9¼c; Chem. Olive, 8½c.

CANDLES—Mould, 15c; Star, 23c.

BI CARB SODA—$6¾ per 100.

FISH—Lake Herring per half bbl 3,00; White Fish (new), 7,00; No. 1 Mackrel Shore in bbls $28,00; No. 2 do Bay, bbls, $17,00; No. 3 do Large bbls $14,00; Half bbls 37½ in additional; Labrador Herring $10½@11.

GRAIN—We can report sales of red wheat at $1,18, and this seems to be regarded as the standard price. Oats quiet—supply equal to the demand, and prices unchanged; 46@47 on wharf and track and 48@50 in store. Sales of new car corn at 78—but little old in market. Rye is very dull, buyers being remarkably scarce, though prices are nominally unchanged, 90@95. Barley dull and irregular; we quote nominally at $1,20@1,25 for good to strictly prime.

HAY—Is being sold from country wagons at $15@22 per ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 3 cents per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $6,00@6,50 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2,25 per bbl.

LARD OIL—Sales of extra No. 1, at $1,38@1,43, and No. 2, at $1,05@1,08.

ONIONS—Sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

POTATOES—Peachblows scarce and in rather better demand, 55@60c per bushel. Sweets quiet and unchanged, $3,50@4 per bbl.

PEAS—Dull; $3 per bushel.

POULTRY—Sales of live chickens, by the coop, at 50@55 cts per pair.

PROVISIONS—We can report arrivals of several car loads of green meats from Chicago, which will be thrown upon the market after being smoked. Old stock almost exhausted.

SEEDS—Sales of flaxseed at $2,30, and but little offering in this market. Timothy Seed is dull and nominal at $4@4¼. Nothing doing in clover seed.

SALT—Is firmer with sales of car load lot at $1,85 per bbl.

STRAW—Sales at $12@15 per ton.

Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, November 10.—Beeves selling even worse than on Monday, and receipts of 1920 fresh cattle with 500 held from Monday. Sales Texans at 9c. A few fat bullocks were on sale and kept at 10@10¼c. A drove of 64 Missouri steers, 6¼ cwt, brought 12@15c; 80 Indiana, 5 cwt, $55 a car; State bulls, 4c live weight; 145 Kentucky grades, 7½ cwt, 14@16c; 47 fair Ohio, 7¼ cwt, $1,01. This is the hardest market yet.

Sheep are improving, only 2809 head arriving to-day; they are quoted at 4@7c, 2 cars of state ewes 78 pounds selling at 5c, and 2 cars from Ohio 77 pounds at 4¾c only. 2808 head of Hogs arrived to-day, prices are unchanged, car from Illinois 211 pounds brought 10¼c; car from Ohio 173 pounds brought 10¾; dressed sell at 13c.

NEW ORLEANS, November 9.—Cotton active and easier at 23¾@23¾c for middlings, with sales of 8,800 bales; receipts 5,398. Sugar drooping, fair 12¾@13c. Molasses easier; prime 80@83c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, November 10.—Cotton decidedly lower; sales of 3,300 bales at 25¾@26¾c for middling uplands. Flour: receipts of 13,381 bbls; fairly active without decided change; sales of 13,800 bbls at $5,70 for superfine State western, $5,40@5,60 for extra State, $5,25@6,10 for extra western, $5,10@6,65 for white wheat extra, $5,55@6,20 for R. H. O., $6,25@6,75 for extra St. Louis, $7@11 for good choice do, closing steady. Rye flour steady; sales of 200 bbls at $4,75@6. Corn meal quiet. Whisky rather more steady, sales of 350 bbls western at $1,01@1,02 free. Wheat: receipts of 150,138 bush; 1c better; fair demand for export and speculation; sales of 157,000 bush at $1,03@1,18 for No. 2 spring, $1,17½@1,20 for No. 2 do, $1,35@1,37 for No. 1 do, $1,36@1,40 for winter red Illinois, $1,37@1,40 for winter red and amber western, and $1,40 for amber State. Rye quiet. Barley in moderate request, with sales of 54,000 bush at $1@1,07 for two rowed State, $1,10 for four rowed State, and $1,27½@1,28 for Canada West. Barley malt quiet. Receipts corn, 33,712 bush; corn 2@3c better and the demand chiefly speculative, with sales of 84,000 bush at 98c@$1,02 for sound mixed western, $1,03@1,07 for sound do.; closing quiet. Oats 2@3c better, with sales of 59,000 bush at 64@69c for western and State. Coffee steady. Rice dull, with sales of 30 tierces Carolina at $7@8. Coffee steady. Sugar moderately active, with sales of 800 hhds at 11@11¾c for Cuba and 11¾@11¾c for Porto Rico. Molasses firm, sales of 40 bbls New Orleans at 76c. Petroleum firm; 30½@30¾c for crude; 35½@35¾c for refined. Hops firm. Coal: domestic at $9@9,50 per ton by cargo; foreign scarce and firm at $14. English gas cannel. Wool quiet and firm, with sales 300,000 pounds at 47@52c for domestic fleece and 37@47c for pulled. Leather: hemlock sole firm at 30@31c. Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande. Spirits turpentine quiet. Sheathing copper steady at 32c. Ingot copper dull and declining at $2,27 for lake and Detroit. Scotch pig iron in fair request and steady at $37,50. American quiet $37@41. Bar quiet at $80 for refined English and American. Sheet selling at 10¾@11¾c gold for Russia. Nails quiet and steady; 4¾ for cut, 6¼ for clinch and 26@30c for horseshoe. Pork a shade firmer; sales 1,000 bbls at $28,25@30,00 for mess; closing at $28,50 cash, $24,25@28,50 for prime, and $25,50@29,00 for prime mess. Beef steady; sales 240 bbls at $6@13 for new plain mess, and $12,00@17,50 for new extra mess. Tierce Beef dull and heavy; sales 150 tes at $8@28 for prime mess, and $26@32 for India mess. Beef Hams quiet; sales 76 bbls at $16@25 for old, and $32@33,50 for new. Cut Meats dull; sales 100 pkgs at 12½@14c for shoulders, and 17@18c for hams; middles quiet and unchanged, with sales of 95 bxs at 16c for Cumberland cut, 16¼c for Stratford, and 15¾c for Goodalles. Lard steady and quiet; sales 300 tes at 16¾@17⅝c for steam, and 17¾@18¼c for kettle rendered. Butter dull at 20@33c for Ohio. Cheese dull at 17@18c. Freights to Liverpool quiet and without material change.

Latest—Flour closed steady for medium grades, with a moderate export and speculative demand. Wheat steady and a moderate export and speculative demand at $1,37@1,39½ for winter red and amber western; $1,28@1,29 for No. 2, and $1,33@1,34 for No. 1 spring. Rye nominally unchanged. Oats quiet at 64@66c for western. Corn dull at 97@$1,02 for unsound, and $1,03@1,06 for sound mixed western. Pork firm, with moderate sales of mess at $29,37½@30. Beef dull, without decided change. Cut meats and bacon quiet, without material change. Lard steady at 17¼@17⅝c for fair to prime steam. Eggs firm at 30@33c, and 25@31c for limed.

CHICAGO, November 10.—Eastern Exchange 1-10 off buying, and 1-10 premium selling. Flour quiet and firm for spring extras. Wheat quiet and firmer, with sales No. 1 at 90@91c; No. 2 at 87½@88¼c, closing steady at 87¼@87¾c; market this afternoon dull and nominally at 87¼c, seller November; 88¼c, seller last half, for No. 2. Corn quiet and firmer at 66¾@66¾c for No. 2, and 65¾@65¾c for rejected, closing at 66¼@66¾c for No. 2, this afternoon market neglected and offered at 66c cash. Oats quiet, with sales of No. 2 at 58@58½c and rejected at 36½@37½c, closing at 38@38¾c for No. 2. Rye dull and firmer, with sales No. 2 at 68@69c for seller November, closing at 68¾c for strictly fresh receipts. Barley dull and easier, closing nominal at 90c for No. 2. Highwines more active and steady at 93c. Sugar 13¼@14¼c for common to prime Cuba. Provisions firm and more active; mess pork $28@28,25 for seller November, $28,12½@28,25 seller January and February. Lard 16¾c for steam, and 15¾c for No. 1. Green Hams 14c. Green Shoulders nominal at 10c. Hogs active and a shade higher; sales at $8,50@6, common; $8@8,25 bacon; $8,25@8,75 for good, and $8,90@9 for grades $1,50@10 for extra. Cattle quiet and unchanged. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 8,237 bbls flour, 35,300 bush wheat, 44,440 bush corn, 47,164 bush oats, 1,752 bush rye, 62,776 bush barley, 9,971 hogs. Shipments: 7,352 bbls flour, 32,774 bushels wheat, 73,115 bush corn, 9,427 bush oats, 2,580 bush barley, 1,887 hogs. Freights firm and steady.

TOLEDO, November 10.—Flour quiet. Wheat 3@4c better; No. 2 white Wabash $1,22; regular white Michigan $1,09; amber $1,11; No. 1 held at $1,16@1,16; No. 2 do at $1,06 at close. Corn 1@2c better; No. 1 84½c and No. 2 83¾c. Oats quiet; No. 1 held at 47c. Clover Seed 10c better, at $7,40. Hogs unchanged. Freights nominal. Receipts—2,200 bbls flour, 10,000 bush wheat, 7,200 bush corn, 1,800 bush oats. Shipments—5,700 bbls flour, 19,200 bush wheat, 8,400 bush corn, 5,600 bush oats.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 10.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat firmer and 2c better for No. 1 red; sales No. 1 at $1,15; No. 2 at $1,10; receipts light. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet; No. 1 held at 95@$1; No. 2 do 90c. Barley dull and nominal. Petroleum market firmer at 30¾@31c for refined in large lots; small lots 2@3c advance; crude 15c better and held at $7,25 per bbl.

DETROIT, November 10.—Wheat 3c better; extra white $1,28, No. 1 do. $1,16, amber $1,07@1,08, and regular $1,04. Oats active at 44c. Barley at $1,75@1,80, per cental.

NASHVILLE, November 9.—Cotton market dull; low middling 23¼c; good to ordinary 23c.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—There is hardly any change to observe in this department of trade. The business is restricted to the urgest wants of the trade, and, although the prices of domestic cotton are comparatively low, the market is nevertheless lacking in buoyancy. Prices, meanwhile, are without quotable change.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—November 10—1,199 sks car corn, McBane & Arjer; 61 sks, J Kohl & Herron; 4 kegs apple butter, 2 bbls eggs, J A Graff; 55 bbls apples, W H Graff; 54 bbls apples, 55 sks rye, H Rea Jr; 41 bbls cider, Jas Raub; 9 do do, Peter Murphy; 243 bbls apples, C O Young; 2 bbls butter, McCullough, Smith & Co; 167 sks oats, Robb & Herron; 80 bbls apples, Woodworth & Davison; 21 do do, Bruggerman & O'B; 36 do do, W H Malony; 60 do do, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 35 do do, Head & Metzgar 24 bbls flour, Jenkins & Bro; 43 bdls chairs, Bedford Chair Co; 12 do do, J B Young; 10 bbls whisky, A Guckenheimer & Bro; 5 bbls lard oil, W B Hays & Son; 5 do do, J H Lippincott; 5 pkgs tobacco, Pretzfield Bro; 100 bbls oil, John Speer; 1 car wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 1 car barley, J M Carson & Co; 140 bbls apples, Kramer, Bohn & Co; 1 car metal, Nimick & Co; 1 car lumber, Slack S Shoels; 4 cars barley, J Rhodes; 3 cars corn, Union Mills; 7 do do, Zug & Co; 2 do do, Smyth & Co; 1 do do, Coleman, Rahm Co; 1 do do, Bryan & Caughey; 1 do do, Brown & Co; 130 bbls apples, 20 do beans, Voigt, M Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, November 10.—100 bbls flour, S Lindsy; 1 car barley, Bruggerman & Co; 1 do do, Scott & Gisal; 6 bales rags, K Brooks; 71 bbls barley, McBane & A; 39 do do, 41 do oats, 2 bbls cider, Smith & Co; 1 car wheat, W J Meek; 38 bgs do, McHenry & H; 97 bdls paper, Pittsburgh Paper Manuf. Co; 25 bxs starch, W Miller; 50 do do, Shipton & W; 50 do do, H Riddle, 20 bgs rye, 4 bbls do, M H Adams & Bro; 20 bbls onions, F G Craighead; 12 bbls d peaches, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 20 do oil, 1 Dickey; 10 do do, Dilworth & Co; 56 do flour, D Wallace; 16 do whisky, F Everts; 20 caddies tobacco, T J Blackmore; 30 bxs candles, W H Kirkpatrick; 2 cars staves, M P Adams & Bro; 1 do do wheat, J S Liggett; 1 do do, J W Bumgarder; 25 bxs starch, J Wilson & Son; 61 bgs oats, W H Hagan; 81 do barley, J Gangwish; 58 do do, F Schild; 1 cars lumber, Phelps, P & Co; 2 do staves, Hastings & D; 1 do wheat, Schoenaker & L; 13 bxs drugs, H H Sellers & Co; 3 bbls oil, H Barker; 5 do do, S P Shriver; 17 do liquor, L Bashointz; 40 bxs tobacco, W L Jones; 25 bales cotton, E Hyde; 100 bbls flour, Seghmyer & V; 5 tes lard, Dalzell & T.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, November 10.—500 bbls flour, owner; 100 do do, Seghmyer & Co; 4 bgs rags, Godfrey & Clark; 17 bgs buckwheat flour, J A Graff; 27 cases, bitters, R E Sellers & Co; 11 do do, J Henderson & Bro; 2 cars barley, Gilmore, Straub & Co; 15 pcs block tin, J C McCarty; 4 bales twine, Hilderwig & Co; 40 bdls broom handles, W Madrof; 5 rolls leather, D Chestnut & Co; 1 car wheat, Mitchell, Reynolds & Co; 59 hides, M Delang; 50 do do, J Stuckroth; 373 bdls fellocs, T Hare & Bro; 3 cars bone dust, Seward & Emerson; 13 bales broom corn, H R McCullough; 5 bbls gin, S H Watson & Co; 3 do alcohol, B L Fahnestock & Co; 10 tes lard, J H Parker.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, November 10.—1 car coal, B S Reynolds; 74 cars coal, Kier, Foster & Kier; 47 do do, Armstrong, D & Co; 9 do do, Coleman & Rahm; 1 do do, W W Merideth; 88 sks wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 207 railroad iron, J B Dorrington; 46 sks rags, McCullough & S; 3 firkins butter, 2 bbl onions, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 15 sks b flour, E Heazleton; 4 cars metal, McKnight & Co; 4 do limestone, Shoenberger & B; 110 sks wheat, Keil & Ritchart; 50 sks flour, 10 bbls meal, R Briney; 1 car lime, D L Reynolds.

ALLEGHENY STATION November 10.—2 cars cooperage, Rahya & Robertson; 27 bales broom corn, E B Mathews; 21 sks potatoes, J H Jenks; 16 do do, A M Byers; 20 bbls flour, Mercer & Robinson; 180 bgs rye, 3 do corn, R Knox & Son; 100 bbls apples, 7 do cider, F Owens; 50 do do, Rose & Ewing; 100 bbls flour, Geo Hay; 1 car potatoes, Pitcairn & Co; 1 car wheat, Kennedy Bro; 7 do barley, J Rhodes & Co; 19 pkgs tobacco, W H Park.

RIVER NEWS.

The river remains unchanged at this point, and the prospects for a rise, we regret to state, are by no means promising. Weather continues cold and decidedly winterish, with an occasional spitting of snow.

In another part of this paper will be found "G. A's." predictions in regard to to the weather, and we have no doubt they will be read with considerable interest.

—Capt. D. H. Swaney, is pilot on the market boat Strodes.

—The Great Republic and Argosy arrived at New Orleans on Monday last.

—Capt. Robt. H. Porter is engaged in the grocery business at Shousetown, in connection with another brother.

—The New State, from Wheeling, arrived and departed. The Piketon was due last night, as was also the Sallie.

—The Glasgow and R. C. Gray were at Louisville on Monday, and the H. A. Jones, Pittsburgh to New Orleans, passed Evansville the same day.

—Last week Thomas S. Hall and others sold to Samuel Beatty four-fifths of the steamer Leslie Combs for $1,500. The purchaser resides at Ironton, Ohio.

—It cost the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company one hundred and twenty thousand dollars a year for labor to load and unload their boats at Memphis.

—There were 214 arrivals registered at Louisville, in October. The U. S. Mail Line between that point and Cincinnati contributed two of the number every day, except Monday, when only one arrived.

—It is calculated by the knowing ones that within fifteen days the main span of the great bridge at Louisville will be completed, thus leaving but three more spans to finish the longest iron bridge on the continent.

—Says the Cincinnati *Gazette*: After the J. J. Abert has tried the Walker bar, she is, by order of Major Suter, to come up as far as Louisville if the water will permit. This information is hailed greatly by steamboatmen navigating the Ohio, and, if the Abert and Octavia are a success, the improvement will be of vast importance.

—Capt. Joseph H. Porter, recently of the Arkansas River trade, has or is about to contract for a light draft boat to run in the market trade between Leavenworth and Shrousdown. She will be a much a better boat in all respects than any that have been in this trade recently. Capt. Porter is an old an experienced steamboatman, and we have no doubt he will be entirely successful in this new enterprise.

—The United States Snag-boat Zebra has performed the following work in twenty-two days between here and Hamilton, Kentucky: Trees cut down and cut up, 44; trees already cut down and cut up, 60; stumps cut off on shore, 40; snags raised and cut up, 40. Captain Dryden claims the Ohio is in better condition for navigation than for twenty years before, and thinks, if followed up, next summer will complete the job. The Zebra will only work ten days more, and will then go into winter quarters.

RIVER PACKETS.

MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS—The splendid steamer MESENGER, Capt. JESSE DEAN. Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on the 20th inst.

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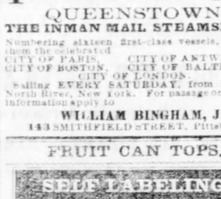

We are now prepared to supply Tinners and Packers with a perfect, simple and cheap as the plain top, having the names of the various Fruits stamped upon the cover, radiating from the center, and an index or pointer stamped upon the top of the can.

It is Clearly, Distinctly and Permanently LABELED,

by merely placing the name of the fruit the can contains opposite the pointer and sealing in the customary manner. No preserver of fruit or good housekeeper will use any other after once seeing it. jn25

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE HEALING POOL.—ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN who have fallen into evil habits unwittingly, and now desire a higher life, and manhood restored, will find information and means of relief for the afflicted. Sent in sealed letter envelope free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, BOX F, Philadelphia, Penna. se25 m-d-3 F.

☞ JUST OUT.

"CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES,"

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None so good! None so pleasant. None Cure as Quick.

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☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world: the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous and disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates, leaves the hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers, and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, 16 Bond street, New York. my21-y62

☞ MANHOOD: HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!—Just Published, in a sealed envelope. Price six cents. A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c., by ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M.D., author of the "Green Book," &c. "A boon to Thousands of Sufferers." Sent under seal, in plain envelope to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 194 Bowery, New York, Postoffice Box 4586. Also Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. dF

☞ CANCERS, TUMORS, ULCERS, &c.—Astonishing and almost miraculous cures of C

REUNION.

(Continued from First Page.)

reference to the preservation of records. Referred to Committee on Bills and Overtures.

A committee was appointed, on motion, to prepare a minute of deceased members of the Assembly.

The Assembly then adjourned until 7½ P. M., then to engage in religious exercises in unison with members of the Old School Assembly.

UNION PRAYER MEETING.

Last evening the Union Prayer Meeting was held in the Third Presbyterian Church. The audience in attendance was immense, standing room being at a premium. The exercises consisted of prayers, singing and short addresses, which prolonged the affair until after nine o'clock. Dr. Waterbury, Elders Jones and Cross, Dr. Hopper, missionary to China, and Dr. Aiken, of Cleveland, were the speakers, all of whom made congratulatory remarks appropriate to the occasion. The meeting was one of great interest and added much to the enthusiasm which seems to have taken possession of all hearts in favor of the speedy consummation of the union, from which so much good is expected.

REFORMED AND UNITED PRESBYTERIANS.

MEETING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON UNION—THE BASIS DISCUSSED.

The Joint Committee of the Reformed and United Presbyterian Churches, appointed by the supreme judicatories of these churches to devise a plan upon which they may become united in one organic body, met pursuant to the call of the Chairman, yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, in the publication rooms of the United Presbyterian Church, 93 Third avenue. Dr. McMaster, chairman of the previous meetings, called the Committee to order, and opened the proceedings with prayer.

It will be remembered that this committee held two meetings in this city last year, but failed to agree only on one point, namely, whether the Testimony of the United Presbyterian Church should be the Testimony of the United Church. Or the Testimonies of both Churches should be equal authority in all the congregations of the united bodies.

The committees reported progress to their respective supreme judicatories in May last, and were re-appointed to continue negotiations. They met yesterday, as stated above, and continued their deliberations.

The following members were present at the morning session: from the United Presbyterian church, Joseph T. Cooper, D.D., Philadelphia, and J. S. Easton, D.D., Braddock's Fields; from the Reformed Presbyterian church, John McMaster, D.D., Princeton, Indiana, John Douglas, D.D., Pittsburgh, Rev. Samuel Young, Bloom, Illinois, and Rev J. F. Morton, Cedarville, Ohio. Absent, J. T. Pressly, D.D., and Messrs. John Alexander, J. T. McCance and William Hall, of the United Presbyterian church. John M. Wood, D.D., and Rev. J. M. Imbrie, of the Reformed Presbyterian church.

Dr. McMaster was re-elected Chairman, and Dr. Easton Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meetings were read, after which the Committee adjourned till three o'clock in the afternoon, to await the arrival of the absent members, Dr. Cooper concluding by prayer.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Committee met at three o'clock and was opened with prayer by Dr. McMaster.

J. T. McCance, Esq., of the United Presbyterian Church, made his appearance, and his name was entered on the roll.

The basis submitted last year was read. It is as follows:

WHEREAS, An organic union between the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church and the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church is most desirable, and of the utmost importance to the maintenance and more general diffusion of the principles which they hold in common; and whereas, the respective Testimonies of these Churches are substantially the same, if not identical; and whereas, the Testimony of the United Presbyterian Church was framed with reference to the faith held in common by the Reformed Churches; and whereas, during former negotiations which resulted in a union between the Associate and Associate Reformed Churches, the Reformed Presbyterian Church was represented, when it was unanimously agreed in Convention, that in the event of a union the united body shall be known by the name of the United Presbyterian Church; and whereas this name contains nothing peculiar to either of these churches; therefore

Resolved, 1. That these churches agree to form an organic union on the basis of the principles embraced in their respective Testimonies and the other subordinate standards which they hold in communion.

Resolved, 2. That these churches, when united, shall be called the United Presbyterian Church, consisting of the Reformed Presbyterian Church and the United Presbyterian Churches, and that the Supreme Judicatory of the United Church shall be called the "General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America."

Resolved, 3. That the Testimony of the United Presbyterian Church shall be acknowledged as the Testimony of the United Church.

Resolved, 4. That for the present, the substantial agreement of the Testimonies of these respective churches being recognized, congregations in the united church shall be at liberty to use either as may be most conductive to edification.

Resolved, 5, That the different Boards and Institutions of the respective Churches shall not be affected by this union, but shall have the control of their funds, and retain all their corporate or other rights and privileges until the interests of the Church shall require a change,

At the previous meetings, the preamble and resolutions, with the exception of the third, were unanimously adopted.

On motion, the Committee proceeded to the consideration of the third resolution.

Dr. Douglas opened the discussion by stating that it would be necessary, in order to secure the endorsement of the basis of the General Assembly of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, to strike out the third resolution. For it was contended that if the churches united on the basis of that resolution, it would be "absorption" and not union. Besides it was in conflict with the first and fourth resolutions. If it were stricken out, he was of the opinion that the basis as presented would be acceptable to a large majority of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

Dr. McMaster was also of the opinion that the third resolution should be expunged. They could then settle the question of name and agreed that the united church should be called "The United Presbyterian Church." He thought then that the United Presbyterian brethren should yield this much, for a large number in his church would look upon union as mere "absorption" if the third resolution were retained. It was true that the Reformed Presbyterian Church was represented in the Convention of Reformed churches years ago when the name was agreed upon, but it had no hand in framing the Testimony of the United Presbyterian Church as it now stood. Besides, the Testimony of the United Presbyterian Church lacked in some things which it was understood in the Convention of Reformed Churches it should contain. There was no negative condemnation of errors. He continued at length and assigned a number of reasons why the article should be stricken out.

Dr. Cooper did not understand what was meant by "absorption." There could be no absorption in name. That matter was yielded by the committee of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. There could be no absorption of principle, for the basis set forth that both Testimonies were substantially the same. There could be no absorption of property, for that was provided against in the fifth resolution. There could be no absorption of influence, for the Reformed Presbyterian Church had talent enough to prevent any such thing, and if it thought of any such thing, it did not do itself justice. It was true that in the United body, when it came to voting, those connected with the church he represented would cast more votes, but this would be unavoidable, and would be no absorption. But he could not see how there could be two Testimonies in a united church. Moreover, the United Presbyterian Church was opposed to the multiplying of Testimonies. Many of her members thought their standards were too voluminous already.

Rev. Samuel Young did not see how the difficulty could be got over, unless the Testimonies were collated, and a new Testimony framed. It struck him that as the basis now stood, United Presbyterians said to them, "We will receive you if you come." He believed, however, that two Testimonies in a united church would be an anomaly. There were many excellencies in the one that were not in the other. Both had their excellencies. There were some things, however, in the Reformed Presbyterian Testimony which many United Presbyterians would like to see in their's, and *vice versa*.

J. T. McCance, Esq., had no speech to make. His sentiments had been fully expressed by Dr. Cooper.

Rev. Dr. Easton would like to see the article expunged for the sake of his Reformed Presbyterian friends, whom he esteemed very highly. But he knew that the United Presbyterian Church was opposed to a multiplication of Testimonies, and there should be some definite standard.

Rev. J. F. Morton said the question was whether they were going to unite on the basis of the common standards of the Church, or on the Testimony of the United Presbyterian Church. If the third article is retained, the union would be on the Testimony of the United Presbyterian Church. If it is stricken out, it will be on the basis of the principles embodied in the common standards.

The Committee adjourned after prayer by Rev. Mr. Morton, to meet in the same place this morning at nine o'clock.

THE elaborate editorial on "Presbyterianism and Union," which appeared in yesterday's GAZETTE, we are glad to note, elicited universal commendation, and created a great demand for extra copies of our paper. We regret, owing to its great length and to the extraordinary pressure of other matters on our space, that we cannot oblige those friends who ask for its republication.

THE CAPITAL.

Secretary Belknap Repudiates General Sherman's Annual Report and several General Orders—Indian Troubles—Denies the Statement—Swamp Lands—Sickness of Robert J. Walker and Amos Kendall.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

INDIAN TROUBLES—"SPOTTED TAIL" SHOOTS "BIG MOUTH."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1869.

A letter received at the Indian Bureau from Capt. Pool, U. S. A., and Indian Agent, dated Wheatstone Agency, Dacotah Territory, October 25th, reports that in consequence of intoxicating liquors brought there and sold or given to the Indians, for some days previous, more than the usual amount of drunkenness had prevailed, and as one of the results, Spotted Tail, Chief of the Brutes, shot and killed Big Mouth, Chief of the Ogallalls, on the morning of October 28. Much excitement prevailed, and it was feared more extended troubles would ensue. The Indians charge the whites with bringing liquor to the agency. Capt. Poole had asked the commanding officer at Fort Randall to send troops to the agency to guard the public property and lives of the employes.

SWAMP LANDS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, for approval, a list of lands in Gentry county, Missouri, selected and reported under the swamp grant of September 28, 1850, of whose swampy character the State has presented proof to obtain the indemnity provided by the act of March 2, 1855. The award accorded to said list will entitle the State of Missouri to locate one thousand three hundred and fourteen acres in lieu of the lands described in the list.

REPUDIATES SHERMAN'S WORK.

It is stated that although Gen. Sherman had written the annual report of the War Department, Secretary Belknap repudiates it and will write one himself. It is stated that Belknap has repudiated an important claim passed favorably by Sherman, and since that he has superceded two orders issued by the General. One of these repudiated orders is said to have contained instructions to the heads of several bureaus directing them to make all reports to him personally as General of the Armies.

DENIES THE STATEMENT.

Minister Washburn, in a private letter, says he was surprised to see the statement published in some of the papers in this country, that he had estimated $15,000 in gold for his contingent expenses for the next fiscal year. He says he has made no estimate whatever for any contingencies' but will confine himself to the amount allowed by the Department of State, which is $2,800.

AGED STATESMEN PASSING AWAY.

Hon. Robt. J. Walker has been unconscious for a day past. He may not survive throughout the night. Hon. Amos Kendall is also very ill, with no prospect of recovering.

NEW YORK CITY.

Special Officers Probing Income Returns—Counterfeiting Press Unearthed—The Vanderbilt Statue Unveiled—Mormon Temple—Assistant Treasurer Folger—Public Market—Heavy Judgement.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 10, 1869.

The bronze which surmounts the western front of the new Hudson River Railroad Depot, on Hudson street, and which is intended to illustrate the life and services of Cornelius Vanderbilt, was unveiled at one o'clock to-day in the presence of an immense throng of citizens. Bishop James made a prayer, after which Mayor Hall delivered a short address. William Ross Wallace read a poem, and a benediction was pronounced. A collation was then partaken of and the assemblage dispersed.

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NEWS BY CABLE.

Highly Interesting from Spain—Compliment to the American Minister—The Honor of Spain to be Maintained at Home and Abroad—Duke of Montpensier Intriguing for the Spanish Throne—Duke of Genoa Still Ahead—The Fenians will Chew No Tobacco Until the Prisoners are Reprieved—London "Times" on Fenian Matters—Opening of the Suez Canal—Cholera in the City of Skeif—A French Journalist Lectures in Edinburgh.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SPAIN.

MADRID, November 10.—In the Cortes yesterday Prest. Serrano paid marked respect to Gen. Sickles, American Minister, by visiting him in the diplomatic gallery during the sitting.

Deputy Mazavaddo asserted that filibusters had headquarters in Paris and in Lisbon, with ramifications in Madrid; that they made a business of disseminating, by telegraph, reports calculated to injure the Spanish interests in Cuba. He desired that dispatches be immediately telegraphed to Captain-General De Rodas, assuring him that Spain will maintain her honor everywhere.

Minister Becrera repited that Spain would sustain and defend herself at home and abroad. Her soverignty in the colonies as well as on the continent, would be maintained and vindicated. He informed the Cortes that he had just received official telegrams from Havana, which announced that the insurrection in the island of Cuba was diminishing.

The official *Gazette* publishes to-day the formal announcement of the resignation of Admiral Topete as Minister of War.

General Prim, in addition to his other duties, will take temporary charge of the Department until a successor is appointed.

MADRID, November 10—*Evening.*—It is rumored that a letter has been received by the Government from General Dulce, exposing the intrigues of high personages with the Duke of Montpensier. The letter also warns the Government that the Unionists will appeal to arms if the Duke is not accepted as a candidate for the throne.

Reports received from Lisbon, state that the moderates, who fled to that city from Spain, are purchasing arms and making other preparations for rising in their interests.

In Spain, up to the present moment, 154 Deputies to Cortes have personally pledged themselves to vote for the Duke of Genoa for King, and in addition 24 Deputies, now absent, have agreed in writing to support his claims.

The Spanish merchants have volunteered to send 10,000 troops to Cuba in December.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, November 10.—The Central Fenian Amnesty Committee ask Irishmen to abstain from the use of tobacco until the Fenian prisoners are released. Their object in making this demand is to reduce the revenue of the Government, and at the same time provide means for keeping up the amnesty agitation.

The *Times* to-day repeats that the Irish land question is a matter of great difficulty; but if the Ministry are unable to cope with it what must be said of their courage and statesmanship. They are strong beyond all experience. The national feeling is more advanced than the temper of Parliament in the resolution to stand by the Militia in support of any Sheriff, and since that he has superceded two orders issued by the General. One of these repudiated orders is said to have contained instructions to the heads of several bureaus directing them to make all reports to him personally as General of the Armies.

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CANADA.

The McDougall Half-Breed Difficulty Settled—The Smith Murder Trial.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—A special to the *Tribune* from St. Paul says: The previous account telegraphed this morning on the strength of a private letter from Fort Gary, that the half breeds had opposed the entry of the new Governor to the new colony of Winnipeg, is exaggerated. A mob of one hundred started to intercept the new Governor, and prevent his entry, but the number was diminished by desertion to fifty, who barricaded the road over which Governor McDougall was to pass. But on his arrival a short conference satisfied them that their demonstration was uncalled for. The mob then removed the barricade from his path and escorted him with every mark of respect to the capital of his new dominions.

The testimony in the case of Rev. Isaac B. Smith murder trial, at Geneva, to-day, was closed on both sides, and no important additional facts were elicited. It was agreed that counsel should speak on each side, Mr. Metzgar, District Attorney, addressed the Court on the part of the prosecution, and was followed by Col. Wilcox for the defence. Before he had finished the Court adjourned until to-morrow. The case will probably be given to the jury to-morrow evening or the following morning.

NEW ORLEANS.

Grand Consistory of Louisiana in Council.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—The Grand Consistory of Louisiana, composed of Masons of the 32d degree, Scottish Rite, are holding a Lodge of Sorrow this evening at the church of the Messiah, in honor of deceased illustrious members of the Order. The Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, Albert Pike, opened the ceremonies, and several members pronounced eulogies.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—A mad dog at Ottowa, Illinois, yesterday morning, bit Mrs. Patrick Lower and her little son.

—The Tennessee House of Representatives yesterday rejected the Senate amendments to the Convention bill, reducing the members to fifty.

—Latest returns, nearly all official, of the election in Wisconsin, shows that the Senate will stand 18 Republicans, 14 Democrats, 3 Independents, two of the Independents being Democrats. The House will stand 55 Republicans, 38 Democrats, 7 Independents.

—The city of Evansville, Indiana, yesterday voted by a majority of 863 to subscribe $500,000 for the purpose of building the Evansville, Carmi and Paducah Railroad. This, with the subscription of $242,000 voted by the county last August, makes the construction of a railroad a certainty. The route is now being surveyed.

—A difficulty occurred Tuesday night at Port Jarvis between the new brakemen and the deputy sheriff on the one side and the old brakemen on the other, in which several shots were exchanged, but no person seriously injured. The old brakemen are being paid off and discharged and new men put on the trains, which are running regular.

—The formal opening of Swarthenon College, Philadelphia, took place yesterday afternoon. Addresses were delivered by Samuel Willets and Joseph Hycks, of New York, Edward Parrish, and Lucretia Mott. The institution was built by Hycks as a branch of the Society of Friends; but pupils are not confined to the members of the persuasion. Both boys and girls are to be educated.

—The funeral of Admiral Stewart, in Philadelphia, yesterday, was an imposing display. The streets were crowded with spectators. The procession was about one mile long and included the First Division of Pennsylvania Militia. At the Ronaldson Cemetery the burial service was read by Rev. Dr. Page, Rector of Christ Episcopal Church. During the afternoon business was almost entirely suspended.

—It is stated that the Cuban steamer Lillian was released at Nassau on the 9th of last month, but was not allowed to take coal. Captain Harris put to sea, burning the wood work of the cabins for fuel. He met two schooners laden with coal, and while taking it aboard the British gunboat Lapwing came up and fired twenty shots at her and then took the Lillian into Nassau. Here she was seized by the British authorities and illegaled. The men on the key were taken off by a schooner, but were captured by the Lapwing, taken to Nassau and released. They have made their way to points on our coast, where they are being cared for by the Cuban Junta. The Lillian is still at Nassau.

THE COURTS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

WEDNESDAY, November 10.—The case of Gould vs. Reed, previously reported, is still on trial.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

WEDNESDAY, November 10.—District Attorney Cochran filed informations in *rem* in the following cases.

United States vs. thirty five barrels of distilled spirits, owned by McFarland & Co., of Steubenville.

United States vs. a lot of segars, tobacco and liquor, owned by T. S. Hall & Co., Meadville.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

WEDNESDAY, November 10.—The Supreme Court met at 10 o'clock A. M., present a full bench. The following business was transacted:

McGready vs. McGready's executors. C. P. On motion of Mr. Reardon, non pros taken off and cause continued.

Carothers vs. Cummins. C. P. Argued by Miller for plaintiff in error and by Woods contra.

Carr vs. Townsend's executors. D. C. Argued by Woods for plaintiff in error; Acheson, contra, not heard.

Hayden vs. Barclay. C. P. Argued by Lucas for plaintiff in error and by Penny contra.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10.—The case of the Western Insurance Company for use of C. C. Rinehart or J. D. Bravo, previously reported, is still on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

157. Lamb vs. Lindel, Adm'rs., &c.
13. Manus vs. Bilhard.
18. Smith vs. Knapp's nephews.
33. Spencer & McKay vs. Wicoff.
202. Huckenstein vs. Love and wife.
153. Duncan vs. McElroy.
199. Ross vs. Knippschild.
201. Nathan vs. Kraus.

Judge Kirkpatrick announced that every case upon the list would certainly be disposed of, unless upon legal grounds shown, or unless the counsel were actually engaged in the Supreme Court. His Honor announced that the list was now upon its third call, and no disposition, except trial or reference out of Court, would be made of cases. That continuances, unless upon legal grounds, would not be entertained, even by agreement of counsel, and that he desired counsel and parties to govern themselves accordingly. Unless this course was pursued, the jury might as well be dismissed, and no pretense made to dispose of the public business.

Mt. Union College.

PITTSBURGH, November 8, 1869.

EDITORS GAZETTE: I have just returned from an excursion to Eastern Ohio, during which it was my privilege to be present at the closing exercises of Mt. Union College. These were given in the large College Hall by the "Republican Literary Society," and consisted of Orations, Chronicles, Discussions, &c., interspersed with music, vocal and instrumental. To say that the performances were good, is hardly to do justice. They were, *charming* their great length, excellent. The discussion on Chinese Emigration was replete with arguments *pro et con* on this prospectively vexed question, showing, on the part of the debatants, considerable polemic skill. The music provided by Prof. Leland and pupils was most enjoyable. Miss Park's manipulation of the piano was truly praiseworthy, and her improvised accompaniments added much to the orchestral music Several young gentlemen received diplomas in the Commercial Department, which is under the control of Prof. E. N. Hartshorn, a gentleman of large experience in commercial science. Also, a number of young ladies were graduated from the Musical Department. Mt. Union College, in location, competency of instructors, thoroughness of teaching, and cheapness both in tuition and boarding, is all that can be desired. Pupils will find here all the opportunities of a first-class school. Last year enrolled five hundred and sixty-five pupils. The fall session just closed foreshadows even a larger attendance during the present year. The Winter Session commences November 24th. The Twelfth Annual Catalogue, just issued, gives full information in reference to the claims of the College.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE GAZETTE *is furnished in the city for six days of the week for 15 cents per week; by mail, $8 per annum: 3 mos., $2.*

Route for Sale.—A good route on this paper. Apply to-day at GAZETTE counting room.

Allegheny Councils.—A regular semi-monthly meeting of the Select and Common Councils will be held this evening.

Assault and Battery.—William Crawford made information before Alderman McMaster yesterday, charging John McClovlim with assault and battery. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

Held for Trial.—David Robinson, charged before the Mayor, on oath of Thomas M. Brawdy, with the larceny of twenty dollars, was, after a hearing, yesterday, held to answer the charge at Court.

Incendiary Fire.—A barn and sawmill at Rodebaugh, Westmoreland county, was burned yesterday morning about two o'clock, involving a loss of about $10,000, upon which there is no insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Religious.—Rev. John McMaster, D.D., of Princeton, Indiana, will preach in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church (Dr. Douglas') this day (being congregational fast) at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. Prayer meeting in the evening at half-past seven.

Alleged Larceny.—Julius Moore made complaint to Alderman McMasters yesterday against H. Conrad and J. C. Keen, in which he alleges that they carried away certain articles, the property of defendant. The accused were arrested and held to bail for a hearing.

Assaulted a Woman.—James Painter was yesterday charged on oath of David Nock before Alderman Thomas, with assault and battery. The deponent alleged that the accused beat, kicked, and otherwise abused Mrs. Laura Simmons, his (deponents) daughter. A warrant was issued.

Another Sucker.—Moses Vance, formerly of Fayette county, at present hailing from Camp Point, Illinois, was victimized to a confidence operator yesterday to the amount of $120. The means used to obtain the money was the same old story by which almost every day some poor fool is swindled out of his money.

Election of Officers.—The Mechanics Savings Bank stockholders yesterday elected the following gentlemen as officers, to serve during the ensuing year: President, Hon. James Blackmore: Vice President, Alex. Tindale, Esq.: Secretary and Treasurer, Geo. B. Tindale, Esq. The bank is in a prosperous and flourishing condition.

Dr. Ormiston's Lecture Postponed.—The Allegheny Library Association regrets to announce that Dr. Ormiston cannot be present to deliver his lecture this evening. While en route for this city he was recalled home by telegraph on account of the sudden dangerous illness of his aged mother. It is hoped that in due season the Doctor will be able to get here, when due notice of the lecture will be given.

Burglary.—The second hand store of N. Gallinger at the corner of Penn and O'Hara street in the 9th ward was burglariously entered Tuesday night and robbed of two revolvers, a gold chain, four watches, some dry goods, furs and other articles. The thieves gained entrance by going into the adjoining building and cutting a hole through the floor of the building robbed. There is no trace.

Meeting To-Night.—We remind our readers of the meeting of the colored people and their friends at the Colored Baptist Church, on Water street, Allegheny, at 7½ o'clock this evening, preliminary to the forthcoming National Labor Convention at the Capitol. Let every philanthropist and friend of the race, now seeking by every honorable means to elevate themselves, lend their presence and their sympathies on this occasion.

Secured Seats will be sold to-morrow (Friday) morning, at 9 o'clock, at Mellor & Co's Music Store, for the first concert of the Cantata Society, which is to take place next Monday in the Academy of Music. From the frequent applications already made this week at Music Stores for tickets, and the general interest everywhere manifested in the *debut* of the Society, we can safely infer that those who wish the best seats in the house had better go early for them.

Railroad Accident.—The inquest referred to in yesterday's issue on the body of Herman Gordan, who was killed at Verner's station, by being struck by engine No 46, was concluded yesterday afternoon. The jury, after hearing the evidence of Drs. James Buchanan and E. N. Riggs, who were in attendance, and the several witnesses, rendered a verdict of accidental death, and also exonerated the engineer and fireman. They also recommended that the officers of the road be requested to make that station a regular station instead of a flag station, as it is now.

Bank of Commerce.

We learn that the report which we published on Wednesday of the rate at which the stock of this bank was sold, was incorrect. The actual price realized being not $126.55, but $127.50. The market value of this stock has been steadily advancing, and the reference be had to its large and accumulating reserve, its liberal share of deposits, the high character and qualifications of its officers and directors, affording every guarantee of present and future good management; the stock may be expected to advance to a still higher figure. It is probably owing to the fact that so little of it is in the market, that it does not command $140—the holders are mostly large holders and have no desire to exchange it for any other investment.

Interesting Exhibition.

The teachers and pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Public School of this city will give an exhibition in the Fourth Ward School House Penn street, this evening. The entertainment promises to be one that will repay amply any who may attend. The exhibition will consist of exercises calculated to show the method of instruction pursued, and the progress of the pupils in the school. There will also be illustrations given of the compass and power of the sign language. No addition to the part performed by the mutes, the exercises will be enlivened by the excellent singing of the Allegheny Quartett. Let those children of silence be encouraged in their efforts to acquire the knowledge requisite to fit them for usefulness in life, and let those who have originated and so successfully carried on this noble enterprise, see that a benevolent community appreciates their efforts.

Only Two Hours to do Washing.

The Dexter Washing Machine is a great improvement on the defective and unsatisfactory productions exhibited in all former machines.

We invite the most critical examination of its construction and operation, either at your own house or at the place where sold.

All that we ask is a trial, and if not satisfied you are not compelled to keep it. It does not injure the clothes, it saves them. No slopping. No boiling up clothes. Saves soap and time.

Being aware that washing is the most laborious, and at the same time one of the most necessary duties of housekeeping, and which entirely devolves upon the weaker sex to do, under the old system of wash-boards.

R. H. LONG, Agent.
No. 12 Federal street, (near the bridge,) Allegheny.

The Popular Big Thirteen.

Where can the cheapest clothing be obtained?

Tobias.

Who keeps a very fashionable stock?

Tobias.

Who sells at the most reasonable prices?

Tobias.

What is the magic number of his store?

Thirteen.

Remember Sixth street (late St. Clair), Number Thirteen.

Nowhere can you obtain greater bargains.

Polite attention and satisfaction given at No. 13

Sixth street.

Ready-made clothing in endless variety at 13

Sixth street.

Remember, what was formerly 13 St. Clair is now 13

Sixth street.

Tobias' great clothing emporium is at No. 13 Sixth street, where is offered an immense stock of clothing, newly-made and piece goods, without limit, at the most reasonable prices.

Church Guild Report—Correction.—William Metcalf, Esq., requests us to certify his mortification and regret, that in that part of his report of the operations of the Guild relating to the Dispensary, published in Monday's GAZETTE, the name of Dr. S. N. Benham was quite unintentionally omitted from the list of physicians whose constant and efficient services continue to be very kindly rendered in aid of the charity, without charge.

St. James Episcopal Church.—The parishioners of St. James Church are making extensive preparations for a Social Festival to be held on Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 17th and 18th, the proceeds to be in aid of a fund for furnishing their new Sunday School building. Sunday Schools are among the most useful and efficient agencies for the religious culture of large numbers of children otherwise neglected. The present occasion deserves both sympathy and patronage.

Women's Christian Association.—The second annual anniversary of the Women's Christian Association of this city, will be held in Christ's M. E. Church, Thursday, November 11th, at seven and a half o'clock P. M. Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, of New York city, will deliver an address, and the annual reports will be presented. The public are cordially invited to attend.

Parisian Aristocracy have adopted the Milk of Violets unanimously, owing to its efficacy in communicating to the skin the most delightful velvety softness. Sold by druggists. V. W. Brinckerhoff, Y. Y., wholesale agent.

Employment Office.—Girls wanted for cooks and private families in the city. R. H. Long, at No. 12 Federal street, near bridge, Allegheny City, at the Dexter Washing Machine Office. 1m

Real Estate.—See advertisement of McClung & Rainbow, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, 195, 197 and 199 Centre avenue. tf.

Constitution Water is a certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by all Druggists. TTHS:T.

DIED.

PAUL—On Tuesday evening, at 6 o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. John Kennedy, No. 106 Seventh avenue, ELIZABETH PAUL, relict of Wm. Paul, dec'd, aged 71 years.

Funeral at two o'clock THIS AFTERNOON. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

EDWARDS—At Brady's Bend Pa., Nov. 10th, MARY ANN, only daughter of Rev. Henry Edwards and sister of Miles S. Humphreys, aged 18 years and 6 months.

"We bloom but to fade."

UNDERTAKERS.

B. PATTERSON ..... JAMES L. WILLIAMS

PATTERSON & WILLIAMS, Undertakers, corner of Fifth Avenue and High street, Pittsburgh. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds and Caskets, and every description of funeral furnishing goods furnished on the most reasonable terms in the city. Hearse and carriages furnished. Office open day and night.

ALEX. AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. COFFINS of all kinds, CRAPES and GLOVES, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Hearse furnished. Open day and night.

REFERENCES—Rev. David Kerr, D.D., Rev. R. W. Jacobus, D. D., Thomas Ewing, Esq., and Jacob Miller, Esq.

CHARLES & PEEBLES, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, corner PENN AVENUE and SEV